

Ceasefire under strain

Yugoslavs 'resupply' army in Slovenia'

By TIM JUDAH IN LJUBLJANA AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

THE fragile ceasefire in Slovenia was strained almost to breaking point yesterday with the republic and the Yugoslav federal army accusing each other of violations.

Federal transport helicopters were last night reported to be flying ammunition and supplies to troops in Slovenia, while the military high command in Belgrade said that nationalist forces were attacking army units.

The mutual claims of ceasefire violations came as diplomatic efforts to avert civil war continued. The German foreign minister Hans Dietrich Genscher was last night expected in Ljubljana after a brief visit to Belgrade on behalf of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which is to discuss Yugoslavia tomorrow.

But diplomats said that while the peace plan worked

out by a European Community troika of foreign ministers early yesterday may slow the slide into civil war, it could not prevent the break-up of Yugoslavia. Countries that a week ago were insisting on maintaining the country in its existing form now aim simply to stop the fighting.

The German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, who is under pressure from his Christian Democrat party to back Slovenia and Croatia, said yesterday: "One cannot hold a country together with tanks and violence." Austria's chancellor, Franz Vranitzky, went further, saying: "Anyone who still talks of the need to maintain the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia fails to see that the problem is now quite different." And America's deputy secretary of state, Lawrence Eagleburger, suggested that Washington might eventually recognise Slovenian and Croatian independence.

Milan Kucan, the Slovene president, said yesterday that the EC troika had not asked his republic to ease its independence decisions, merely to take no further steps during a three-month moratorium.

Mr Kucan said that the ceasefire would not hold unless international military observers supervised the withdrawal of federal troops from the republic. "No one has control of the army," he said. "If there is no control of the army, the agreements have no meaning." The Croatian president, Franjo Tudjman, echoed his sentiment and suggested that a UN peacekeeping force should be deployed.

Croatia fears a new explosion of violence and yesterday a regional police chief was shot dead after his car was ambushed by Serbian civilians. A series of bomb attacks was also reported in eastern Croatia while armed squads roamed the countryside.

In Ljubljana, anti-tank barricades were still in place and in country regions, Slovene units were watching roads, guns at the ready. Federal army units were stranded at border points or between road blocks. The Slovene defence minister, Janez Jansa, said the army was still calling up reservists and was flying in supplies to its troops. The president's military adviser, Anton Bebler, said the army was preparing a "second wave". The military high command in Belgrade countered with a warning that the army would act decisively if there were any violation of the ceasefire.

Yugoslavia's collective presidency had earlier met for the first time in six weeks, under the leadership of the Croatian Stipe Mesic, who afterwards condemned the military for its actions in Slovenia. "We will identify the culprits responsible for material damage," he said. "I will insist on initiating procedures against people who behaved illegally - even if they are generals."



Royal puff: The Princess of Wales blowing out - at the first attempt - the candles on a 36th birthday cake during a luncheon at the Savoy hotel in London yesterday in aid of Rainbow House, a new children's hospice in Walsall, West Midlands. On her arrival, onlookers joined in a chorus of *Happy Birthday* while bandmen from the Scots Guards struck up the National Anthem.

No EC vote until after election, Major says

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

PARLIAMENT is unlikely to be asked to ratify a new European Community treaty on economic and political union until after the next election, John Major told the Commons yesterday. By that time such prominent critics as Margaret Thatcher and Nicholas Ridley will no longer be in the House.

The prime minister surprised some MPs by saying: "When we have concluded the negotiations in December, as I expect we will have to, there will have to be a certain amount of work before it will be possible to put it to the House. It is very probable that there will be a general election before this House is invited to accept the conclusions of the Treaty of Maastricht."

MPs do not believe that a vote in principle on the outcome of the Maastricht summit could be avoided for long after the event. Opposition parties would ensure that opinion was tested in their debating time if the government refused.

But the government clearly hopes that it can minimise the danger to Tory election prospects of a long drawn-out parliamentary battle on formal ratification. Delaying the ratification until after the next election would pressure potential rebels to stay in line and would ensure that prominent EC critics such as Margaret Thatcher and Nicholas Ridley will have left the Commons before the vote is taken.

There was not a single critical question yesterday from the Conservative benches as a confident Mr Major reported on the Luxembourg summit. He told MPs that, as Britain had wanted it, had been merely a stocktaking occasion. But he underlined his readiness, along with the 11 other EC partners, to reach an agreement at Maastricht in December, an agreement which he stressed in Luxembourg would require all countries, including Britain, to forego something which they would have wished to gain.

The prime minister reaffirmed in the Commons yesterday that nothing in the treaty would be agreed until it was all agreed, and that he would not sign any text including a commitment to "federal union". Aware of Commons sensibilities, he emphasised that Britain had reserved its position on proposals to give the European parliament "co-decision" on legislation, although he favoured giving the parliament powers to audit EC expenditure and the appointment of a European ombudsman.

Mr Major also claimed that other nations were increasingly heeding British arguments on the need for convergence of national economies before the launching of a single currency and a central bank. Britain had reserved its position on both. "All other member states understand that there must in any case be a separate decision by the government and this House on whether the United Kingdom would move to a single currency and, if so, when."

Mr Major rejected a suggestion from Tony Banks, the Labour MP for Newham NW, of a referendum on the outcome of the inter-governmental conferences, saying: "I do not believe referenda are the way forward."

The prime minister did not disclose to MPs a battle lost by Britain in the dying moments of the Luxembourg conference. A draft of the communiqué which lasted almost to the end and pledged on social security and trade union law that "Community action will not extend to the rules that exist in each member state with regard to the right to join a trade union, the right to strike and levels of pay". The words were excised in the final version. Britain will now fight for their restoration.

On the Commons evidence yesterday, Mr Major's successful stalling in Luxembourg has significantly lowered the temperature in the Tory party.

Damages warning to the seat belt sceptics

There are still doubters as the new law on belting up in the back comes in, reports Michael Dynes

Compensation for passengers involved in car accidents could be reduced significantly unless they were wearing rear seat belts, the Association of British Insurers said yesterday.

The changes are the culmination of years of debate between the advocates of a more stringent passenger seat belt regime, and a group of sceptics who insist either that the measures are counter-productive or that they represent an unwarranted intrusion on personal liberty.

The compensation warning came as new safety regulations came into effect, requiring back-seat occupants in vehicles made after April 1987 to wear rear seat belts. Passengers who fail to comply with the law face a maximum penalty of £100.

An estimated seven million passengers will be excluded from the new law as rear belts have not been fitted to the vehicles in which they travel. The legislation is not expected to embrace all passengers until the middle of the decade.

None the less, transport officials forecast that the new safety measures will prevent up to 100 deaths and 1,000 serious injuries a year. The initiative has been welcomed by the Parliamentary Advisory Council for Transport Safety, which launched its campaign to extend the seat belt laws in April last year.

Research carried out in the early 1980s at Queen Mary College, University of London, into the theory of driver risk compensation, challenged the views of the seat belt campaigners. According to this research, the wearing of seat belts inspired in drivers a feeling of personal invulnerability, which encouraged them to take risks that they might otherwise have avoided. Some continued page 20, col 4

Backing down, page 2

Awards to officers attacked

By ALAN HAMILTON

TOO many honours in the Gulf awards list went to officers and not enough to NCOs and other ranks, a letter to *The Times* suggests today. More than half the honours went to commissioned officers, who accounted for only a small proportion of those involved in the conflict.

Major-General Ken Perkins, DFC, a retired veteran of Korea and the civil war in Oman, says that, with the exception of the RAF, in which almost all front-line fighting men are officers, the services do not sufficiently recognise the other ranks, who bear the brunt of facing the enemy.

"Decorations and mentions-in-dispatches are awarded for acts beyond the normal call of duty. The level at which that duty is performed is already recognised by rank and should play no part in deciding where awards are to go," he says.

Analysis of the Gulf awards shows that, of the three services, the army was the most even-handed in its distribution of awards, with 55 per cent going to other ranks.

Labour set to crush Militant in Walton

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

NEIL Kinnock's eight-year battle to root out Militant from the Labour party is on course to receive a big endorsement in the city where the Trotskyist sect was born.

Labour is likely to secure a substantial victory in the Liverpool Walton by-election with a comfortable majority and a share of the votes similar to that achieved in 1987 when its vote was not split, according to an opinion poll published last night. Lesley Mahmood, the Militant-backed Real Labour candidate, is trailing a poor third with only 10 per cent, according to the NOP survey of 750 Walton residents between Thursday and Sunday.

In a further boost for the Labour leadership the survey, commissioned by Granada Television and *The Independent*, suggests that the people of Liverpool overwhelmingly blame Militant for the economic plight of the city. It suggests strong backing for the Labour-led council's measures being taken to balance the city's books. Two out of three electors support the leadership's decision to expel left-wing city councillors.

If the level of support shown for Ms Mahmood is borne out by Thursday's result it will be a severe rebuff for the broad left's decision openly to challenge the Labour leadership, which has been rapidly expelling its supporters from the party.

Peter Kilfoyle, the Labour candidate in an increasingly acrimonious contest, is on 63 per cent (down 1 point since the general election) and Paul Clark, the Liberal Democrat, is on 23 per cent. Berkeley Greenwood, the Conservative candidate, on 4 per cent, could become the first Conservative candidate to lose his deposit since the threshold was lowered to 5 per cent of the vote six years ago.

Spot the knot ...



One of these beribboned players beat Richard Knaflack at Wimbledon yesterday; the other beat Catarina Lindqvist (winner on page 20, col 6). Neither caused as much of a stir as Ivan Lendl, who was beaten by Dave Wheaton, an unseeded American. Reports, pages 35, 36

1987 general election: E Heffer (Lab) 34,661 (64.4 per cent); P Clark (Lib/Alliance) 11,408 (21.2); I Mays (Con) 7,738 (14.4); Lab maj: 23,253 (43.2)

Chinese pursuits for prizes and party points

FROM CATHERINE SAMPSON IN PEKING

THE four teams sit poised over their buzzers. The game show host shouts into a microphone, "Which party congress was held abroad?" The Tree of Heaven street committee team reach their buzzer first, to the obvious chagrin of the Environmental Protection Bureau team who are trailing, and a young man in green T-shirt jumps up with the answer.

"Very correct," shouts the host, to applause from the audience of Communist Party members. In this Alice in Wonderland world, answers are always "very correct", or "not very correct", but never, never, "wrong".

This is Trivial Pursuit Communist Party style, a test of memory rather than wit, held yesterday in the flurry of celebrations for the Communist

Party's 70th birthday. With the popularity of the party at an all-time low since the massacre of pro-democracy demonstrators two years ago, the communists are employing age-old bread and circuses tactics in a modern form: game shows and prizes. Even junior schools are holding simple versions of this game show.

Competitors are given in advance a list of 165 possible questions on party history. So this is a test of memorising questions and answers by heart? "Yes, yes," answers Kang Jingzhi, the district propaganda chief, happily.

Some of the questions are posed in a form reminiscent of a *Blankety Blank* gone mad: "The construction of socialist spiritual civilisation includes BLANK." Answer: "ideological model construction and economic scientific and cultural construction."

Competitors are asked to Name

That Tune, to the inevitable strains of "Without the Communist Party There Would Be No New China", and "Lei Feng is our Role Model". "What were the grain production statistics for 1990?" asks the host, and Wang Lingchun, the young man in the green T-shirt, recites a list of figures. "For the competition," he says earnestly when it is all over, "we memorised figures for steel, cement, electricity, bank deposits, trade, gnp and average square metres per urban dwelling."

The four teams are finalists who have qualified by winning two earlier competitions, but this is the day which will decide which of several consumer goods they take home. "The prizes are all chosen to help them with the study of party history," says Mrs Kang. Prizes include personal cassette players, presumably so that they can listen to Mao's speeches

while jogging; wall clocks to time their work; slide projectors for visual aids; and hairdriers ... If the teams get a question not very correct, the audience is invited to shout the answer, which they do eagerly, in exchange for a set of commemorative 70th anniversary coins with a face value of about 30p. Apart from the prizes, team members are earning gold stars in their party files just for competing, and that can influence everything from housing to pay rises. When it is over, the Tree of Heaven Street Committee have a runaway victory with 240 marks, the Environmental Bureau has come a dignified second with 230 marks, and the Commercial Bank and the District Organs have drawn for third prize with 180 and 210 marks respectively. There is no loser, no fourth prize; it would be too embarrassing for all concerned.

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INDEX	
Arts	13-18
Births, marriages, deaths	16, 17
Business	21-25
Classified	17, 26-31
Court & social	16
Crosswords	17, 20
Design	12
Law Report	27-29
Leading articles	15
Letters	16
Obituaries	18
Parliament	7
Sport	32-38
TV & radio	19
Weather	20

Rolls-Royce sued over 'most fabulous car in the world'

By ROBIN YOUNG

AS SCHEME to turn the engine and chassis of an old Phantom III found in a field into "the most fabulous Rolls-Royce in the world" brought the car company to the High Court yesterday.

The company was pitted against Amherst Villiers, the car engine designer who conceived Malcolm Campbell's Bluebird and who developed the V8 engines which brought the racing driver Graham Hill the world championship.

Mr Villiers, now aged 90 and in frail health, is suing Rolls-Royce for allegedly failing to honour an agreement to complete the conversion of the Phantom III into the turbo-charged Super Rolls which he had conceived as a tribute to Sir Henry Royce.

Peter Brunner, Mr Villiers's counsel, described the designer as "a legendary figure in the field of motor car engine design" who had been involved in the work since 1920 and had specialised in super-charging engines since 1922.

The scheme for the Super Rolls originated after Mr Villiers found the chassis and engine of a Phantom III abandoned in a field in 1973. The car had been built about 40 years before, and its coachwork had disappeared.

Mr Villiers devised a plan for turbo-charging the engine and modifying the chassis to accommodate the new power unit. He designed a new five-seat Sedanca coupé body with cabriolet top for the car, and

intended to create "the most fabulous and elegant Rolls-Royce ever made".

In 1983, Mr Brunner said, Mr Villiers made a presentation of the scheme to Rolls-Royce executives at the Dorchester hotel, London, and they agreed that Rolls-Royce would take over and complete the project at the company's expense in return for having priority use of the car until October 1985 for promotional and publicity purposes.

Rolls-Royce planned to display the car at the Paris Motor Show in September 1985 and held an informal launch of their plans for the car with members of the motoring press at L'Escargot restaurant in Soho.

Instead of a standard car delivered in perfect working order, bringing fresh honour and prestige to the Rolls-Royce name, Mr Brunner said, Rolls-Royce had done little to the car before the date on which they were due to return it to Mr Villiers.

The car had languished in a dirty shed instead of going to the experimental department where prototypes were built, and work on it had been carried out by mechanics and apprentices who appeared to have been incompetent.

The company allegedly refused to bench test the turbo-charged engine, asked Mr Villiers to pay £350 for new big-end bolts, and wrote to him to say they were no longer willing to underwrite the con-

cept or the quality of their workmanship. "In effect," Mr Brunner said, "Mr Villiers was told he would have to be satisfied with second-best."

Mr Villiers was finally offered the return of the car in January this year, with the turbo-chargers still unfinished, seven-and-a-half years after it had been delivered to the Rolls-Royce factory at Crewe.

Mr Brunner read to Judge Prosser, QC, internal memoranda in which Rolls-Royce executives voiced fears that Mr Villiers "showed a continuing ability to generate good ideas which would substantially add to our workload", and speculated that if the designer were to die the car might be inherited by his children who were resident in the United States "and we might never see it again".

One memorandum referred to Mr Villiers's daughter, Janie, saying that she constantly interrupted at a meeting to discuss the project, insisting that her father's demands were eminently reasonable. The writer added that the Villiers family's demands might prove never ending.

The company also calculated that it had spent 10,418 man hours in the factory trying to restore the car at a cost of £206,393, but confessed that it could hope to turn out only a vehicle that would be "reasonably road-worthy". Mr Villiers will give evidence when the case resumes today.



Amherst Villiers and his daughter Janie arriving at court yesterday. Her eyes were bandaged because of an eye complaint

'Fountains' of cash from gold robbery

By JOHN YOUNG

A GANG recruited to launder the proceeds of the £26 million Brink's-Mat robbery received "fountains of cash" which they often took to the bank in carrier bags and holdalls, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

More than half the proceeds of Britain's biggest bullion robbery were "washed" within 14 months of the raid at the rate of £1 million a month, said Michael Austin-Smith, for the prosecution.

"After the 'ruthless and efficient' raid at the Brink's-Mat base near Heathrow airport on November 26 1983, three tonnes of gold were melted down, disguised and sold on the open market, he said.

Gordon Perry, aged 47, of Westernham, Kent, described as "the front man", denies 11 charges of handling proceeds of the robbery. Three other men and two women deny conspiring to handle proceeds or part of the proceeds.

Members of the gang were said to have appeared sometimes not to know how much they had with them. One man was alleged to have deposited £500,000 in cash at a London bank and, without waiting for it to be counted, or for a receipt, asked for it to be transferred to an account in Switzerland.

The court was told that the mastermind behind the scheme was Kenneth Noye, now serving a 14-year sentence for his role.

Using colour computer graphics, Mr Austin-Smith alleged that the defendants deposited a total of £17,418,542 in bank accounts. He said the bulk of the money was transferred to foreign or offshore bank accounts.

The case continues today.

Wife cannot withdraw right to marital sex, Lords told

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

WOMEN consent to marital sexual intercourse when they marry and they cannot withdraw that consent unilaterally, the House of Lords was told yesterday.

At the opening of a test appeal on whether a man can be convicted of raping his wife, the law lords were told that a woman's consent to marital sex could be revoked only by mutual agreement or by court order. Graham Buchanan, counsel for a man jailed last year for attempted rape of his estranged wife, said that the Court of Appeal had acted in error in upholding his conviction by ruling that a man could be guilty of raping his wife.

The law lords headed by Lord Keith of Kinkaid are considering a challenge by the husband to the Court of

Appeal ruling which swept away the centuries old principle of English law that a man cannot be guilty of raping his wife because she has consented to sex by reason of the marriage.

Mr Buchanan said that the consent of a wife could not be "unilaterally retracted". English law granted an immunity to a husband from prosecution for rape of his wife subject to limited and clearly defined exceptions - of which this case was not one. A wife, he said, gave her consent to marital sex at the time of her marriage and that could be retracted only by mutual agreement or order of the court, such as a separation order or divorce.

Mr John Milmo, QC, for the Crown Prosecution Service, opposed the appeal saying that

circumstances had changed since Chief Justice Hale's ruling in 1736 laid down the principle that husbands could not rape their wives. Rape itself had then been regarded not as an offence of violence but in the case of the rape of a married woman as an offence against a husband's property. That, he said, was clearly a proposition which would not appeal to the law lords or to anybody else. Mr Milmo added that the present appeal had highlighted that the criminal law had not kept in touch with developments.

The pressure group Women Against Rape yesterday called on the law lords to confirm the Court of Appeal ruling. In spite of that ruling, it said, many judges had shown hostility to the illegality of rape in marriage.

Patients share donor liver

By THOMSON PRENTICE, MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

TRANSPLANT surgeons have divided a liver and shared it between two patients in the first such operation in Britain. A woman in her 40s and a boy of nine received part of the organ, taken from an adult male.

The liver is unique in that a transplanted portion will regenerate itself and grow to the full size needed by its recipient. In previous procedures, part of a donor organ from an adult has been grafted into a child.

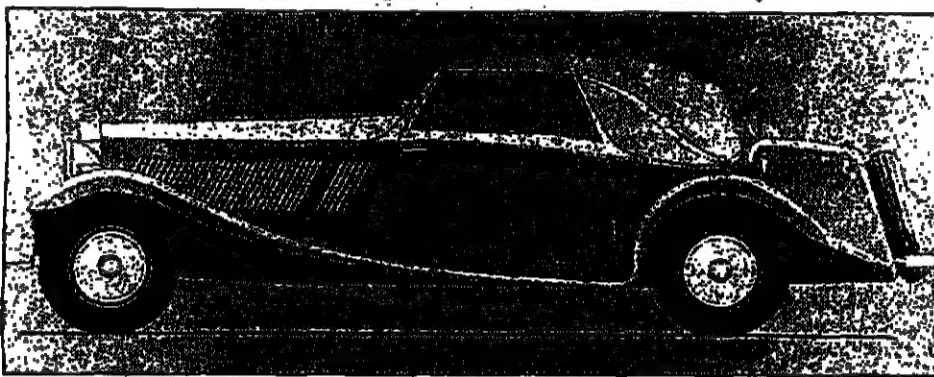
The operations were carried out within hours of each other at King's College hospital, southeast London, on Saturday. Surgeons at King's have been planning the double attempt for some time, but were waiting for the right circumstances. The boy's case was an emergency, while the woman had been waiting several months.

"The organ that became available was suitable for both," Kai-Cha Tan, the consultant surgeon who led the operations, said yesterday. "Rather than discard the remainder after operating first on the boy, we realised the woman could benefit."

Mr Tan, who is in charge of liver transplantation at the hospital, said: "We hope we can do this often and offer more hope for all those on the waiting list. The donor's relatives may take extra comfort from the knowledge that they have helped not one, but two patients."

Roger Williams, director of the Institute of Liver Studies at the hospital, said: "Carrying out two transplants from the same donor is very difficult, and needs two big surgical teams working closely in adjoining theatres. This has been successfully done in America and Germany, but we have waited until we had sufficient surgeons available for the combined effort."

● Tyrone Richardson, aged 20, of Arnold, Nottinghamshire, is thought to have become the youngest person in Britain to have four separate liver transplant operations. His first, at the age of 16, was a success but the donor liver failed after a year. He underwent three more transplants in eight weeks.



Super Rolls: the design that Mr Villiers created

Warning of huge housing shortage

By CHRISTOPHER WARMAN, PROPERTY CORRESPONDENT

BRITAIN faces a huge shortage of homes over the next decade because government policies have prevented the public and private sectors from providing enough houses, it was said yesterday.

Roger Humber, director of the House-Builders Federation, condemned the government, Labour, and the Duke of Edinburgh's housing enquiry which, he said, had missed the crucial point about the housing shortage.

Speaking on the eve of a Commons debate on housing initiated by the Opposition, Mr Humber, whose organisation represents private housebuilders, said that while Labour continually ducked this central issue, the government had stopped local authorities from building homes by financial constraints and had prevented the private sector by failing to ease planning restrictions.

The result was that in the 1980s an average of 200,000 homes a year were built compared with an estimated need of more than 300,000.

"We are about one million homes short," Mr Humber said. "There are also one million unfit dwellings, and it is estimated there will be at least another 1.3 million additional households requiring homes in the 1990s. Therefore 2.5 million to three million new homes are needed during this decade, otherwise there will be another house-price boom that will end in tears."

The main conclusion of Prince Philip's housing enquiry last week, that mortgage interest tax relief should be phased out, is likely to be tested in today's debate. Since this suggestion was first made in 1985, however, both government and Opposition have been loath to support a possible vote-loser.

● House prices have stabilised in a slowly recovering property market, according to the latest survey of values by National Westminster bank.

The survey said that although there were more buyers over the past three months, the number of homes for sale increased more quickly, which kept prices down.

PCs' bedside manner is put to the test

By STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

POLICE officers seeking promotion face practical tests in leadership using simulations of real-life incidents, under a new examination package unveiled yesterday.

The package, known as objective structured performance examination, or Ospe, has taken four years to develop and will be used to test the 11,500 officers who apply each year to become sergeants or inspectors. It will replace a narrower examination system which has been widely criticised and variations might eventually be used for more senior ranks.

Lord Ferran, Home Office minister, said the examination replaced tests which relied purely on knowledge of the law and procedure. Candidates would now also be assessed on how well they applied their knowledge to situations, people and circumstances. Commander Leslie

Poole, head of the Home Office's central police planning unit, said Ospe was founded on a scheme developed in Scotland for testing doctors and which recognised qualities such as a bedside manner as well as knowledge.

The new examination will be in two parts. Many of the tests and questions revolve around a fictional force known as Westshire and a sub-division called Sandford. The examiners have created an annual report for the force, a full picture of Sandford and even a local newspaper.

In the first section officers face a two-hour written paper with 120 questions covering the law and procedure which may follow a particular theme, such as the sort of problems of a normal shift. The practical tests are used in the second, subjective part. Candidates must pass the first section before taking the second.

Earth at risk from collision with asteroid, scientists say

By NIGEL HAWKES, SCIENCE EDITOR

Have you heard, it's in the stars. Next July we collide with Mars!

SCIENTISTS in California were taking a leaf from the 1950s film, *High Society*, yesterday, and having a swell party to discuss the dangers of a collision between the earth and a stray asteroid.

That is a serious subject, though those who spend time worrying about it despair of persuading others to do the same. "It sounds so sci-fi that it becomes a bit of a joke," Mark Bailey, of Manchester university, said.

In San Juan Capistrano, California, nobody was joking. More than 160 planetary scientists, astronomers and engineers have gathered for an international conference on near-Earth asteroids. Eleanor Helin of the US space agency NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory warned them that an asteroid on a collision course could be a real threat to the survival of humans. "It only takes one event to wipe us out," Dr Helin said. Attention has been focussed

on the problem since a small asteroid slid by the earth on January 18 this year and nobody noticed until after it had missed. Asteroid 1991BA came within 106,000 miles of the earth, less than half the distance to the moon.

Admittedly it was only 30ft across, a relative minnow, so its impact would not have been calamitous, but the fact that nobody knew it was there has added point to astronomers' demands for better early warnings. In 1989 an asteroid that might have been half a mile across missed the earth by a distance equivalent to six hours. If it had hit a big city, millions would have died in an explosion over 100,000 times more powerful than the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima.

David Morrison, of NASA's Ames Research Centre, said: "We're talking about almost unbelievable widespread death and destruction." Half the earth's population might die after an asteroid a mile across had collided and damaged

the climate and farming, he said.

By normal standards, the odds against such an event are comfortably high. Dr Morrison said that such an asteroid hit the earth every 300,000 to one million years. That means that the chances of any individual dying in a big impact over the next 50 years is between one in 6,000 and one in 20,000.

However, Dr Morrison concluded, the risk was still greater than that of being killed by fireworks, tornadoes, volcanic eruptions, nuclear accidents or terrorism.

Astronomers want more early-warning telescopes like the American Spacewatch camera, at Kitt Peak, Arizona. Dr Bailey said that six of them, costing £250,000 to £500,000, should be placed at different longitudes and latitudes to observe asteroids and to measure their orbits accurately. This could give us years of warning, allowing us to take action, perhaps by blasting the incoming asteroid with nuclear explosives.



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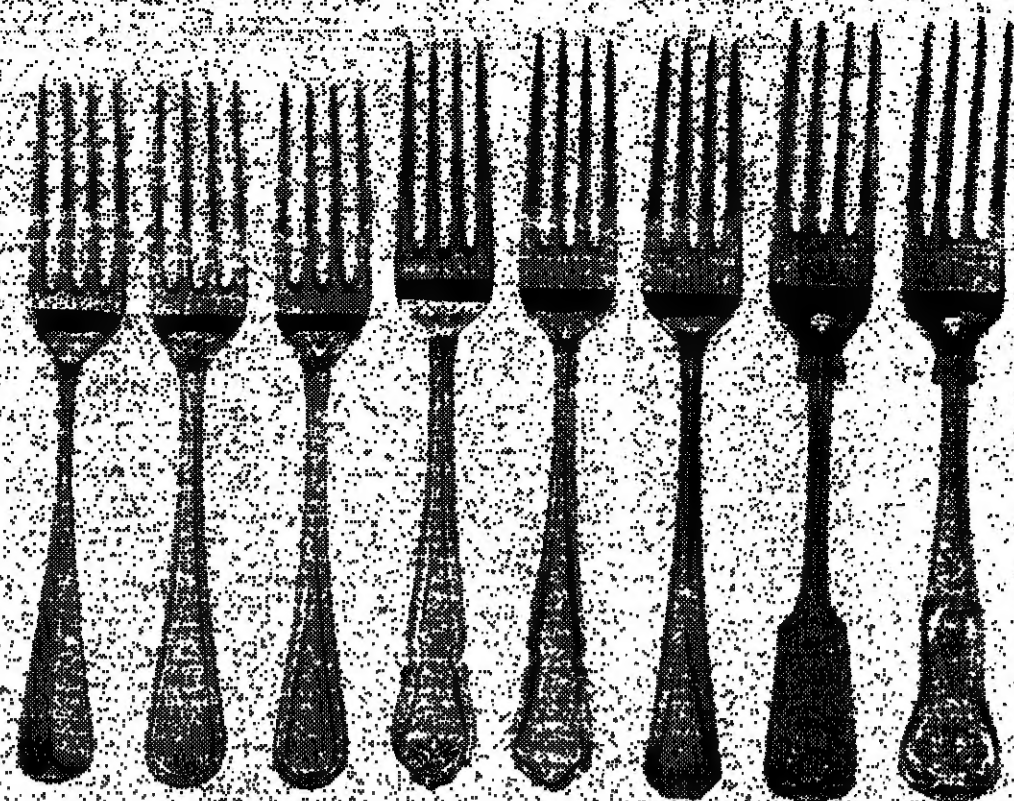
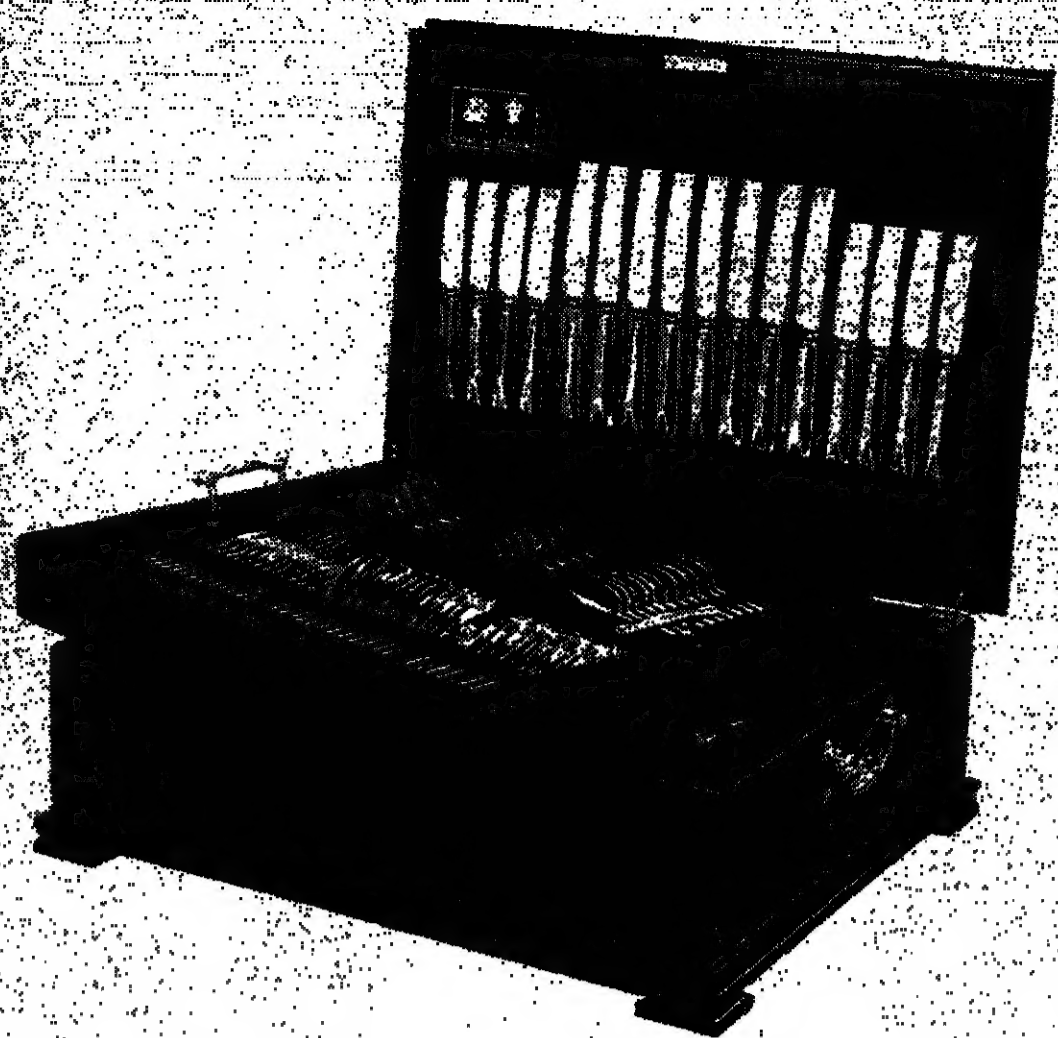
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Immediate action demanded on contract cooling-off period after Times investigation

Close timeshare sign-up loophole, says Euro-MP

By PAUL WILKINSON

BRITAIN'S consumer laws could be amended immediately to curb high-pressure timeshare sales, says a Conservative Euro-MP said yesterday.

Edward McMillan-Scott, MEP for York, who has been campaigning for European legislation to control timeshare excesses, was responding to yesterday's disclosures in *The Times*.

More than half the adult population of Britain has been bombarded with timeshare mailshots which seek to lure them into contracts which have no cooling-off period.

Mr McMillan-Scott said that the loophole could be closed without delay by introducing an order in council to the Consumer Credit Act. An order in council is an amendment to an act by a minister using powers delegated to him under that act.

If timeshare purchasers were given the legal right to change their minds it would negate the intensive selling carried out by some timeshare marketing companies after they have attracted people into their premises with offers of "luxury" awards.

Under the credit act, people who buy a timeshare at a company's office have no legal protection if they have second thoughts. If the sale was carried out at home by a sales person who called unasked, the act says that a cooling-off period must apply to counteract any undue pressure. If the contract is signed on the seller's premises, the law assumes that by making the effort of going there the buyer must have realised what he or she was getting into.

"A cooling-off period is an essential first move in government action to stop this terrible practice," said Mr McMillan-Scott, who has been campaigning for EC legislation on timeshare for five years.

He is pressing the European Commission on Consumer Affairs, Carl Van Miert, to include a timeshare cooling-off period in the Unfair Contract Terms Di-

rective which is making its way through the EC legislative process and is expected to be in place by the end of the year.

"If the government were to take this step now, I believe it would prod the commission into action and it would certainly show them the way to go," he said.

Mr McMillan-Scott said that he believes that the government is aware of the "enormous distress timeshare is causing many people". It is the biggest single source of complaints received by the Department of Trade and Industry.



McMillan-Scott: "Stop this terrible practice"

"The government should publish a timetable of when it expects to introduce legislation to show people what it is doing," he said. "I also think it should include timeshare in its plans for a citizens' charter."

Sir Robert McCrindle, Conservative MP for Brentwood and Ongar, also urged the government to introduce quickly a cooling-off period. "There is nothing wrong with the concept of timeshare. It is the abuses and the highly questionable marketing practices that have beset the industry," he said.

Sir Robert, a specialist in the travel industry, added: "It would help if the public were less gullible in their reaction to so-called free gifts, remembering there is seldom something for nothing."

Edward Leigh, the consumer minister, said last February that he proposed

changes to the 1968 Trade Description Act to include statements and mailshots from timeshare companies, but he did not indicate when the changes would be made. Legislation is not expected in the present parliament.

A year ago Sir Gordon Borrie, the Director General of the Office of Fair Trading, produced a report which called for new laws to protect the public against the worst operators.

Trading standards officers are often handicapped in taking action as there are many gaps in consumer law. Even the initial mailshot is often posted abroad to evade regulations controlling junk mail posted in this country.

There is little scope for prosecution over promises and statements made at the hard-sell presentations. Prosecutors would often have to rely on a victim's recollection of the sales spiel, something always hotly disputed.

Even the discrepancy between the description of a gift offered to bring a customer in and what he or she receives does not break the law. Recent court decisions have determined that the law on false and misleading claims of services, accommodation or facilities does not apply to free gifts.

Some timeshare developers who realise that their business needs greater regulation set up a trade body, the Timeshare Council, last April. Its consumer services manager, Diana Hanks, says that around 50 of the estimated 400 timeshare firms in Britain have applied for membership.

The council hopes to draw up a disciplinary code which will include fines, and will publish judgments against members found to breach their criteria.

It aims to have an agreement by the end of the year on four "basic conditions": good title on property, free of any encumbrances; the issuing of a prospectus; a cooling-off period; and a bonding arrangement for clients' money while properties are being built.

Two-hour ordeal nets a tawdry reward

Tempted by a promised free gift, Times lawyer Alistair Brett went along to a timeshare seminar

IT MUST have been a salesman's worst nightmare come true, trying to sell timeshare to a lawyer who works for a national newspaper. For two hours, he had to talk to a legal stuffed shirt who claimed to know all about timeshare, and make sure he did not say anything that could end up in the papers.

My wife and I had been invited to "an enjoyable holiday ownership seminar" before collecting one of four "awards": a Panasonic camcorder, a three-piece Chesterfield suite, a Sony 37-inch colour television or a "genuine" reproduction regency oak grandfather clock. To qualify, we both had to attend, with a cheque book, major credit card or driving licence. We found they had checked up on our "creditworthiness", making it clear the programme was aimed at people with a combined income of at least £15,000.

We were promised a free week's holiday if "in the least bit dissatisfied in any way". The "free luxury accommodation" offered was in The Bahamas, Jamaica, Acapulco or Florida.

After arriving at the Globe Link Exhibition Centre, off New Malden High Street, Surrey, we were introduced to Nasir, our timeshare salesman. The sales talk started immediately. "Where did we live?" "What did we do for a living?" After five minutes in what looked like a Globe Link's canteen, Nasir realised he had a potential disaster on his hands. The fact that I was a solicitor who worked for a newspaper began to dawn and the situation was not improved when my wife, who greeted her teeth before answering any questions, said she worked for a firm of City solicitors.

By now, Nasir had realised that we were not interested in



Timeshare prize: Alistair Brett with the "genuine" reproduction grandfather clock

buying timeshare and were only there for the goodies. When I said I was nevertheless interested in the prices of timeshare holidays, a supervisor was summoned to say whether Nasir could tell us the cost of holidays after a half hour chat. He firmly told us things would be done "their way" and that details about the price of the holidays came later. By this time, Nasir was running out of small talk and, after a session of form-filling, he called for help from another superior. This one was adamant over our next question: No, we could not go to a public house for the remaining hour and ten minutes of the obligatory two-hour "seminar".

Exasperation set in and, in an explosion of honesty, I declared that we were only there for the grandfather clock. Another supervisor told us we could leave whenever we wanted, but if we went before the going went at the end of the seminar we would have to leave empty handed. It also seemed Nasir would miss out on his commission, so we decided to stay. In desperation, I then asked if we could watch timeshare videos, as we were clearly becoming a disruptive influence. This request was granted and for the next half hour we were able to watch some cliché-ridden videos before being taken back into the "canteen".

By now, senior staff were aware of the situation. One, an unpleasant one — decided that if we were "wasting time", Nasir should give us the clock and show us the door.

I only hope Nasir gets his commission. If he doesn't, he should let me know, as I did not like his senior manager, who bore all the hallmarks of the timeshare shark. As for the grandfather clock... it is a tawdry product and I was glad to let a reporter have it for shelving in his garden shed.

Tomorrow: Alistair Brett's genuine reproduction grandfather clock gets the thumbs-down from the experts.

Children starve after death of mother

Two children are believed to have starved to death after their mother collapsed and died at their country cottage. Their father, a serviceman, was on foreign duty in Athens and returned on Sunday to find his family dead.

Sergeant Greg Voelcker, aged 24, of the US Air Force, was yesterday being comforted by friends and service welfare officers. Police said that his wife Lorraine, aged 27, had apparently been alone with their children Laura, aged one, and Galen, aged two, in their cottage at Kirtling, Cambridgeshire.

Austin Gresham, who carried out the post-mortem examinations, believes that Mrs Voelcker died from natural causes about ten days ago. He said that the evidence pointed to the children dying from starvation.

Paternity suit defence filed

Captain Mark Phillips has filed a statement of defence in the New Zealand Family court in response to the paternity suit brought by Heather Tonkin, her lawyer said yesterday.

Ms Tonkin, aged 37, a New Zealand equestrienne, is seeking support for her daughter Felicity, aged five. It is not known whether Capt Phillips is disputing paternity or merely the amount claimed for child support.

Cat killers

Two men who tortured and killed cats were jailed for six months by magistrates at Evesham, near Worcester. Phillip Nick, aged 22, of Evesham, and Richard Middleton, aged 18, of Stourport, admitted unnecessary cruelty.

Charity charge

Ray Williams, aged 42, former director of the Vantage charity for the mentally handicapped, has been accused of stealing £3,000 from another charitable trust. He will appear before magistrates in Frome, Somerset, next month.

Girl crushed

A German girl student aged about 16 was crushed to death in Henley-on-Thames after being jammed against a wall by a coach.

Clean away

Five new washing machines built for an art show exhibit in Canterbury, Kent, have been stolen. The sixth and most expensive machine was, however, left behind.

Throwing money at this green and pleasant land

Will the latest round of conservation subsidies for farmers improve the landscape? Or is it money down the slurry pit? Michael Hornsby considers the options on offer

AS THE European Community seeks to roll back the subsidy-guzzling juggernaut of agricultural over-production, the British farmer is making new claims on the public purse in the guise of custodian of the countryside.

In principle, paying farmers to look after the landscape must make more sense than encouraging them to grow ever larger quantities of overpriced food that nobody wants. But, in practice, is the taxpayer getting any better value for money?

The latest green grants, for which £13 million has been allocated for the first three years, are on offer under the Countryside Stewardship Scheme unveiled at the end of last month by Michael Heseltine, the environment secretary. Farmers throughout England will be eligible for payments of up to £120 an acre for conserving, and where possible, restoring five types of vulnerable landscape: chalk grassland; lowland heath; coastal vegetation; river meadows and marshes; and heather moorland and hill landscapes.

The scheme seeks to apply more widely the creative land-management approach tried in the 19 "environmentally sensitive areas" (ESAs) designated in the past five years. There are ten in England, five in Scotland and two each in Northern Ireland and Wales.

About 3,050 square miles, or about 3.5 per cent of the land area of Britain, lie within the ESAs, although only 965

square miles are covered by agreements with the 2,900 farmers who have chosen to take part. In a survey, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds judged the overall effect of the ESAs to have been positive. ESA designation, it said, had halted destruction of semi-natural rough grazing and heathland in the Cambrian mountains and Breckland on the Norfolk/Suffolk border, and had helped to preserve wet pastures on the Breeds and the Pennine Dales.

More questionable has been the success of "sites of special scientific interest", the oldest of which date back four decades. There are 3,671 sites, covering 7.2 per cent of Britain. The principle of paying farmers not to harm them has been criticised.

Their special status has failed to protect the sites against damage. In the year to March 1990, for example, one site was destroyed completely, three were so badly damaged that their special status had to be partially rescinded, 35 suffered damage that was "probably irreversible" and 261 others were damaged in some way, according to English Nature, as the Nature Conser-

vancy Council is now known in England.

Since 1988 a range of green payments have become available to farmers including aid for hedge and tree planting. One of the most controversial schemes is "set aside", under which farmers are paid to leave part of their land fallow.

Under scrutiny are the "hill livestock compensatory allowances", largely EC-funded. The headage basis on which they are paid has encouraged overgrazing and the destruction of heather moorland. There are plans to "green" the subsidies by linking them to a maximum stocking density.

Over the past two years pilot schemes have been introduced to prevent nitrate pollution of water, by paying farmers to reduce fertiliser use in vulnerable areas, and to lower the number of animals kept per acre. It will be some time before their effect can be assessed.

Mr Cameron, a former president of the Scottish National Farmers' Union, and chairman since 1988 of ScotRail, owns 15,000 sheep, thought to be the biggest flock in Europe, and controls estates of about 50,000 acres from his main farm near Kilconquhar, Fife.

In the first arbitration case of its kind between a farmer and the Nature Conservancy Council, the government agency that protects rare flora and fauna, the Lands Tribunal



Horn blower: clearing straw from a highland cow in readiness for the Royal Show

Landowner offered £500,000 to halt forestry schemes

By MICHAEL HORNSBY, AGRICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

ONE of Scotland's wealthiest landowners has been offered over £500,000 to refrain from commercial forestry development that conservationists say would destroy two valuable botanical and ecological sites.

John Cameron, a former president of the Scottish National Farmers' Union, and chairman since 1988 of ScotRail, owns 15,000 sheep, thought to be the biggest flock in Europe, and controls estates of about 50,000 acres from his main farm near Kilconquhar, Fife.

In the first arbitration case of its kind between a farmer and the Nature Conservancy Council, the government agency that protects rare flora and fauna, the Lands Tribunal

has awarded Mr Cameron £568,294 compensation for abandoning the forestry schemes.

That would be the biggest single payment made by the council, which in Scotland, will become Scottish Heritage from next year. The size of the award has sharpened criticism that would-be despoilers are treated far too generously at the taxpayer's expense.

Mr Cameron, aged 52, who is also chairman of the board of governors of Dollar Academy, one of Scotland's leading schools, has done nothing improper. He has merely worked the system effectively. He has declined so far to comment on the award, but says he plans to invite critics to an "open day" at which he

will put his side of the case. Mr Cameron bought the 20,000-acre Glen Lochay estate near Killin, Perthshire, in 1986 for £800,000. Two areas covering 7,810 acres of the glen had earlier been designated by the conservancy council as sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs) because of their rare plants and insects and diversity of habitats.

Council officials say Mr Cameron must have known of the designations when he made the purchase. He subsequently proposed a plan for the estate combining cattle and sheep farming with deerstalking and forestry. The council, predictably, objected, and on its advice the Forestry Commission turned down a

request for grant aid.

Christopher Fox, a former senior land agent for the council, said: "We suggested an alternative scheme that would not have damaged the SSSIs but would have been less profitable for Mr Cameron. We offered compensation of £210,000. He rejected that and countered initially with a claim for more than £1.1 million, though he later reduced that to £872,700."

The tribunal based its award on an estimate of the effect the council's farming restrictions would have had on the market value of the estate. It decided that the unrestricted value at an agreed date of October 1987, would have been £1,787,532 (more than double what Mr Cam-

Farmers angered by new CAP proposals

By OUR AGRICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

REVISED proposals for reform of the European Community's common agricultural policy (CAP) came under attack yesterday at the opening of the Royal Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire.

David Naish, the new president of the National Farmers' Union, said that leaked reports from Brussels showed that the basic thinking of the European agriculture commissioner, Ray MacSharry, had not changed. "There is a need for CAP reform, but a settlement on these terms could drive thousands of our farmers out of business," he said.

Mr Naish said that the proposals would have farmers' incomes and adversely affect two-thirds of agricultural production. According to the leaks, Mr MacSharry envisages cuts of between 10 and 35 per cent in the support prices for milk, beef and cereals, a 4 per cent cut in the milk production quota and a quota aimed at freezing the size of sheep flocks at 1990 levels. Financial aid would be biased in favour of small farmers.

That was the feature of a previous package which provoked most opposition in Britain, where the average farm is more than five times bigger than its EC counterpart. John Gummer, the agricultural minister, said that small farms did not deserve special support. "We have made very clear that we do not think the size of a farm has anything to do with its contribution to the environment or social stability."

Small farms, the agricultural minister, said that small farms did not deserve special support. "We have made very clear that we do not think the size of a farm has anything to do with its contribution to the environment or social stability."

misallocated and added £75,000. Mr Cameron thus stands to recoup three-quarters of what he originally paid for the estate and will still be able to farm as he wishes on the unrestricted parts of it.

It is not the first time that compensation to farmers under the special site system has raised eyebrows. The "profit forgone" method of calculation is seen by many as inviting farmers to propose schemes that they know the council will have to oppose.

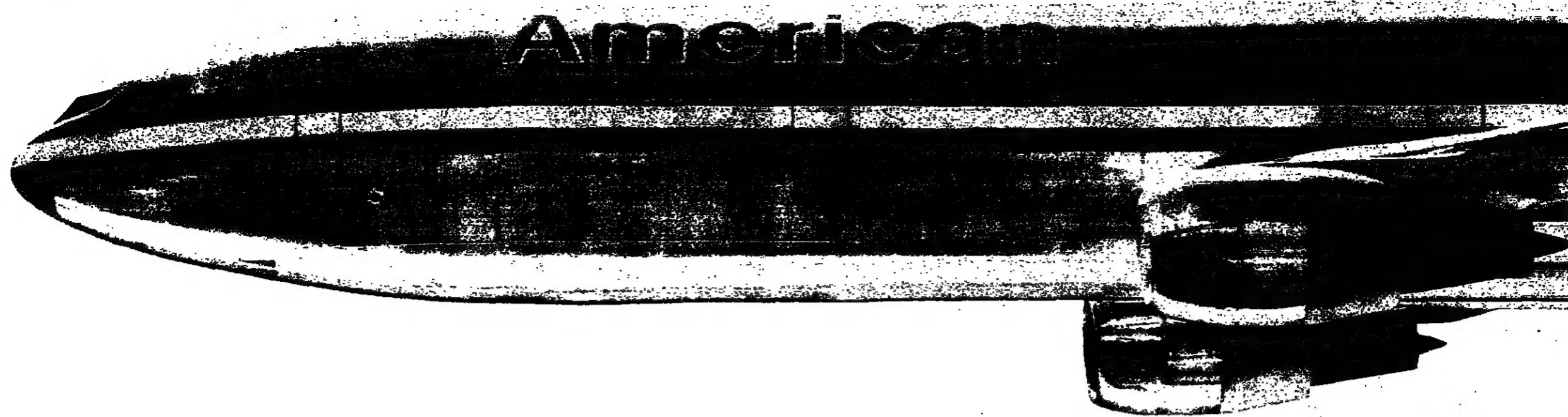
Robin Maynard, countryside campaigner for Friends of the Earth, said: "We should not be expected to pay a bounty to stop farmers damaging land of high ecological value. SSSIs should have absolute statutory protection."



Cameron: owns the biggest sheep flock in Europe

Grant type	Expenditure (£m)	EC contribution (%)	Number of farmers
Hill livestock	142.0	25	65,000
Anti-pollution	42.0	10	10,000
Set aside	22.0	50	3,800
Countryside Commission	15.5	n/a	n/a
Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs)	10.0	20	2,900
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	6.8	n/a	1,799
Farm woodland	6.4	25	2,000
Dissemination	3.8	n/a	2,500
Nitrate sensitive areas	1.4	25	182
Beef/sheep environmental	1.0	25	85
ALL	250.4	21	88,246

* Countryside Commission grants go to National Parks, local authorities, woodland owners and others as well as farmers.
† This is the number of land-management agreements signed by the Nature Conservancy Council with farmers. Some farmers have more than one agreement.



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09.55	Chicago	Heathrow	87
10.00	Miami	Heathrow	57
10.25	Chicago	Manchester	55
10.30	Los Angeles*	Heathrow	137
10.40	Dallas/Fort Worth	Gatwick	51
11.00	Newark, NJ	Heathrow	115
11.30	New York (JFK)	Heathrow	105
12.00	Boston	Heathrow	109
12.00	New York (JFK)	Manchester	93
12.15	New York (JFK)	Gatwick	7
13.00	Dallas/Fort Worth	Gatwick	79
13.30	Chicago	Glasgow	53
13.45	Chicago	Heathrow	47
18.00	New York (JFK)	Heathrow	107

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JP 150151



Major rejects racism charge

The prime minister was involved in a bitter exchange with two Labour MPs over immigration. During Commons questions about the Luxembourg summit, Bernie Grant, MP for Tottenham, asked what evidence he had for his contention that immigrants were responsible for crime, drug trafficking, terrorism and racial tension.

John Major replied angrily: "This House knows me too well and has known me too long to believe for one minute that the views Mr Grant has sought to attribute to me are my views."

Max Madden (Bradford West) said that previous Tory party leaders had "reached for the race card" when their political fortunes were at a low ebb and the prime minister appeared "to reach for that race card over the weekend".

Bridge debt to be cut

Part of the £400 million debt of the Humber bridge is to be written off or suspended, Christopher Chope, roads and traffic minister, announced at question time. Legislation will be introduced, he said, but he could give no timetable for it. The proposal is to reduce the debt to a level that can be serviced by reasonable tolls.

Tunnel link

Malcolm Rifkind, transport secretary, resisted pressure at question time to publish British Rail's four route options for the high-speed link between London and the Channel tunnel. He said that publication of the routes would cause unnecessary concern to many people. It seemed preferable for the government to consider the recommendations and to come to a judgment on the preferred route which would then be subject to environmental assessment.

Deaths down

Deaths and serious injuries to pedestrians fell by a fifth, to 142 a day, in the first three months of the year compared with the corresponding period last year, Christopher Chope, the roads and traffic minister, said. There was a reduction of a third in child fatalities.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Defence; prime minister. Debates on Opposition motions on housing and on the electricity and gas industries. Lords (2.30): Atomic Weapons Establishment bill, committee.

Hall 'may have to be bought back'

By JOHN WINDER

THE government has called for an urgent report from English Heritage on the condition of Heveningham Hall in Suffolk, and Lady Blatch, environment minister in the Lords, agreed yesterday that it



Lady Blatch: restoration of hall being monitored might have to consider repurchase of the listed building if the hall came on the market. The property was acquired by the government more than a decade ago in lieu of death duties and sold for about £760,000, after being under National Trust management for some years. It is now in the hands of the Al Ghazzi family and Gulf Park Property Man-

agement. When the grade one listed building was sold, it was on assurances that it would be restored, but Lord Mairiesford, a new Conservative peer, told the House at question time yesterday that he had visited the hall early last month and found its condition deplorable, with the garden like a wilderness. It should be brought back into public ownership.

Lady Blatch told Lord Boyd-Carpenter, who raised the subject, that English Heritage was monitoring restoration work. "All our information to date is that that is proceeding satisfactorily."

Lord Bridges said that a report in the hands of the Suffolk preservation society, of which he was a member, showed that much of the preservation work had been carried out incompletely and incorrectly. Anxiety was increasing because of rumours that the hall was again to go on the market.

The government had no knowledge of the building's being for sale, Lady Blatch replied, but the government had pre-emptive rights if there were another sale within 21 years of the last one. If necessary, ministers would have to consider whether to reacquire it.

Main banks cleared of ganging up on firms

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE Treasury cleared the big banks yesterday of ganging up on small firms struggling to survive the recession under the weight of large overdrafts. John Maples, Treasury economic secretary, said that the enquiry by the Treasury and the Bank of England had found no evidence of collusion among the clearing banks in setting leading rates to business. "At the moment, there really is not any evidence that there is a cartel operating between the banks", he said on BBC Radio 4's Today programme.

However, Mr Maples also indicated that the banks are unlikely to be exonerated totally when Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, announces the outcome of the enquiry within a week or two. Mr Maples said that ministers were "very worried" about the allegations of overcharging, which have included claims that some banks have been charging six points above the base rate. It was clear that some small businesses had been treated in a "high-handed" way by their bankers.

Downing Street and Treasury sources kept up the pressure on the banks later by refusing to rule out the possibility that the fair trading office might be asked to investigate the banks' lending policies or to monitor the position. Ministers might decide to pass on the evidence gained in the course of the enquiry to the office.

Despite the Whitehall water-tightening, it seemed last night that the banks have little to fear from the conclusions of the enquiry. The strongest criticism is likely to be reserved for failures by banks to keep their business customers fully informed of interest charges levied and ways of reducing them.

Mr Lamont is due to meet the bank chairmen again before announcing the conclusions of the enquiry and publishing a report shorn of commercially confidential information supplied by the banks. The meeting was planned for this week, but no date has been fixed because of difficulties in finding a mutually convenient date.

A late draft of the report is expected to be on the Chancellor's desk when he meets the bankers. Mr Lamont is expected to announce his conclusions through a written Commons reply.

Mr Maples' comments came as he stood by the Treasury forecast at the time of the Budget that the economy would start picking up in the second half of the year. Last week, Mr Lamont triggered speculation that the predicted recovery might be delayed until next year by dropping his customary reference to a second-half revival from his speech to the Tory women's conference.

John Townsend, vice-chairman of the backbench Tory finance committee, warned the Chancellor later in the Commons that the Treasury forecast was "over-optimistic", suggested that there

would be no upturn until next year, and called for an early cut in interest rates.

That refrain was taken up again yesterday by Labour as Gordon Brown, the shadow trade secretary, urged ministers to cut interest rates, pointed to the 66 per cent increase in business failures and the slump in car sales.

Mr Maples said yesterday: "I believe they [businessmen] are through the worst and we will see a recovery in the second half of the year." The economic secretary said that ministers believed that falling inflation and interest rates would be translated into increased consumer confidence. Indicators of consumer confidence had been improving over the past two months.

"That will follow through into consumer spending and we will see a recovery. Recessions do not go on for ever. There are natural corrective mechanisms."

Kinnock fights to reverse southern fiasco

By RICHARD FORD

NEIL Kinnock predicted yesterday that Labour's disastrous retreat in southern, eastern and western England would be reversed at the general election. The party was poised to seize more than 25 seats from the Tories.

With the party already securing beach-heads in some key local authorities south of a line from the Wash to the Severn, Labour's strategists hope that it can advance further into large parts of territory where it was routed during Margaret Thatcher's election successes.

The party has had a long and difficult struggle, but this is a test Mr Kinnock cannot shirk. Of 176 seats in southern England, excluding London, Labour held only three in the 1987 general election and its position had become so bad that it was in danger of surrendering its claim to be a national party. But, addressing Labour candidates from southern marginal seats yesterday, Mr Kinnock said: "We have made great progress."

Two years ago Mr Kinnock appointed John Gennet, Labour MP for Norwich South, as the party's campaign co-ordinator for



Commons hopefuls: Neil Kinnock with some of the candidates at yesterday's meeting

the South. He identified a number of key policies, linked to "quality of life" arguments, that Labour has since promoted. They in-

cluded affordable housing, transport, a range of green issues, and town and country planning. Labour candidates were

also provided with better briefing and image advice and the members of the parliamentary Labour party were urged to visit southern

constituencies. "Many candidates in the South are isolated from other Labour MPs, but it took time to get the message across to shadow spokesmen that, in order to win ministerial office, Labour must win in the South," he said.

The activities of Labour councils in power have also provided the party with much needed confidence to campaign positively. "We do have good model Labour councils, like Southampton, which is the best way to dispelling the 'loony left' image," a party source said.

Labour's reward came with advances in the 1989 European election and a marked recovery in this May's local government elections. Despite Labour's confidence that the results might herald gains in the general elections, others are more cautious, arguing that in the past Labour advances in council elections have not necessarily been followed by a corresponding success at a general election. The voters, some argue, appear to like a Labour-run council but choose a Tory MP.

Mr Gennet and Labour's electoral strategists, however, dismiss such pessimism.

I'm healthy. So what can my doctor do for me?

I think I've got thrush, but I'm too embarrassed to talk about it.

Why do I need to have a smear test?

I want to make sure my baby is healthy.

I often get depressed. I wonder if there's something wrong with me.

I find it difficult to talk to my G.P. about personal things.

How do I protect myself against Aids?

I don't care about anything since my husband died.



Nobody ever told me how unsettling the menopause could be.

I feel rotten every month. But I don't know if I should bother my doctor.

I've got cystitis.

Is it possible to avoid osteoporosis?

How much exercise do I need?

We've been trying for ages to have a kid of our own.

At what age should I go for breast screening?

Who should I ask about contraception?

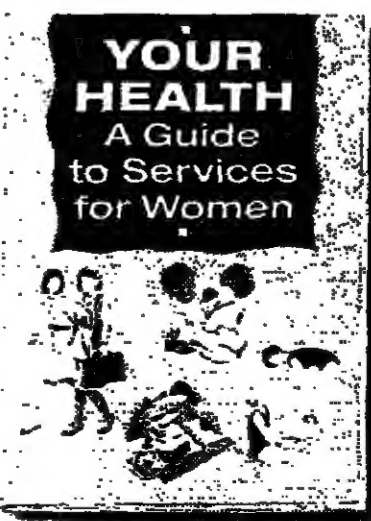
What is cervical cancer?

I'm pregnant. I need to get some advice.

Am I drinking too much?

I'm beginning to get old and frail. But I don't want to lose my independence.

How can I give up smoking?



I just can't cope. How can I get help?

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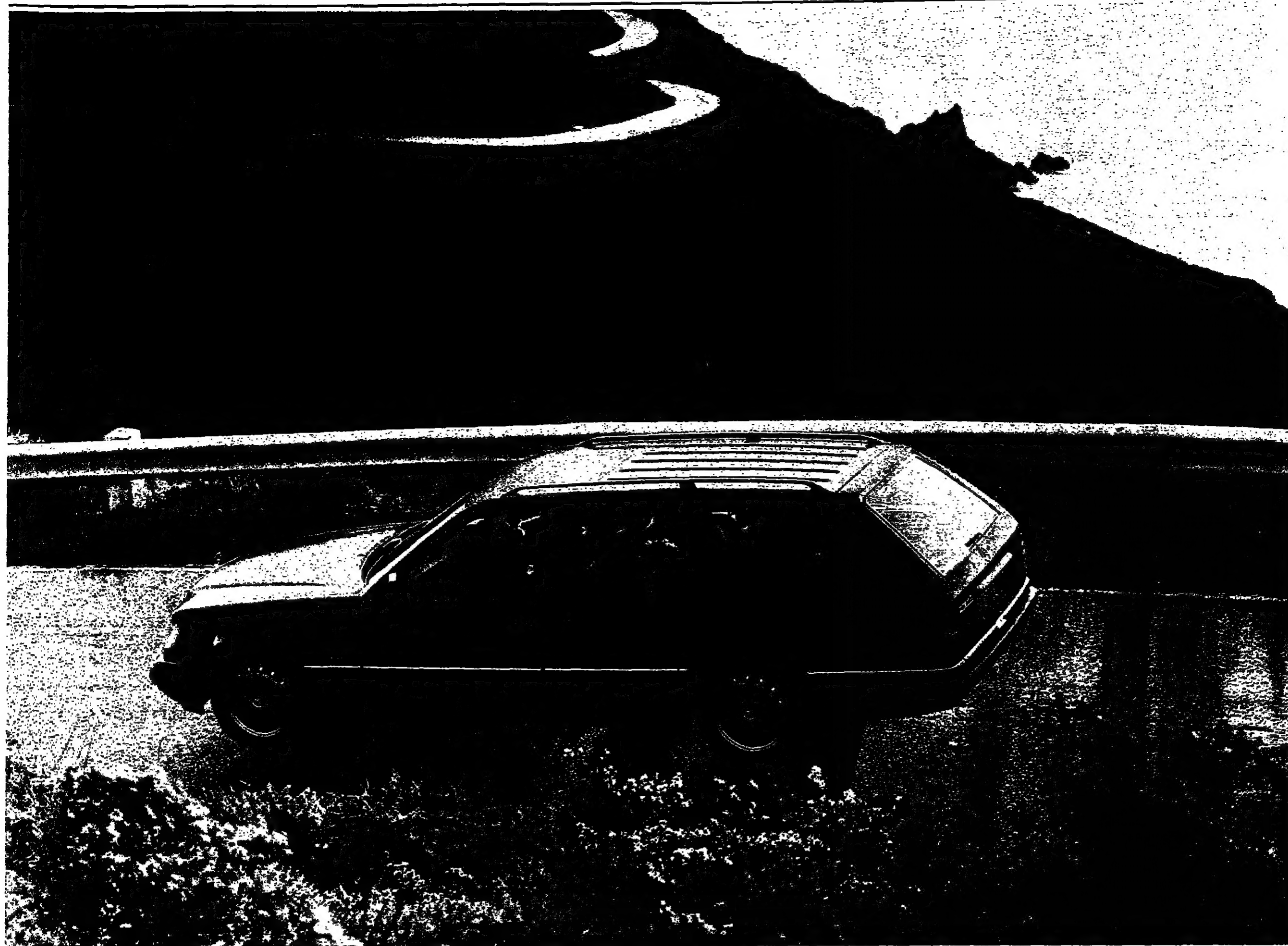
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Army enters Sidon but PLO holds on to bases

FROM REUTERS IN SIDON

LEBANESE troops peacefully took over Sidon yesterday and threatened to use force to dislodge Palestinian guerrillas from bases around the port. Led by tanks, thousands of troops entered Sidon, 25 miles south of Beirut, ending 16 years of gun law and extending state control to the city.

Thousands of civilians had fled last week, fearing an army-PLO war. But those who stayed were delighted and threw flowers and rice from balconies as army vehicles roared into the port at dawn and militiamen of the Sunni Muslim Popular Liberation Army headed over their positions without a shot fired. "We are only carrying out orders," a militiaman said.

But as the 6,000-strong army contingent drove eastwards into Palestinian Liberation Organisation territory, the PLO refused to hand over guerrilla strongholds. Michel al-Murr, the Lebanese defence minister, threatened to use force after the army thrust was frustrated by gunmen in at least five villages.

"We wish the operation to be completed peacefully, but if the army has to use force to implement the decision it will," Mr Murr said. "The deployment operation should be completed today in accordance with the government's decision," he said.

There are about 6,000 Palestinian guerrillas east of Sidon. The PLO had said it would co-operate with the deployment, but would not hand over bases which were needed to protect its two refugee camps near Sidon and to attack Israeli forces in Lebanon.

The PLO wants an agreement with the government on civil, social and political rights for the 300,000 Palestinian refugees in Lebanon in return for withdrawing from bases. The Syrian-backed government has said formal talks would have to wait until after the troops have moved in.

The army initially ordered all groups obstructing its deployment to the east of Sidon to move by noon (9am GMT). After the deadline expired, negotiations continued. "The Lebanese army is deploying on Lebanese soil under a decision of the Lebanese authority backed and welcomed by the Lebanese people. No one can stand in the way of implementing this," Mr Murr said.

President Hrawi issued a warning, apparently aimed at the PLO as much as Israel which, with its South Lebanon Army militia allies, holds a self-declared security zone in south Lebanon. "We do not want any republics or cantons and we do not accept that (foreign) armies remain inside Lebanese territory," he told visitors in Beirut. "I must warn that, if the army is resisted or confronted, it will not stand with its arms folded."

The deployment is the most dangerous stage of the government drive to end civil war and end guerrilla attacks on Israel so that Western powers can press it to withdraw its forces. Israel said it hoped the army would next neutralise Palestinian guerrillas. General Antoine Lahd, commander of the South Lebanon Army, welcomed the deployment if the army stopped guerrilla raids and allowed refugees back. Israel refuses to withdraw until its own security is guaranteed. "If the Lebanese army wants to coexist with terrorist organisations present on the ground, then the result will not be good," said General Lahd, quoted by the SLA-run Voice of the South radio.

Syria said yesterday that the next move should be the "liberation" of southern Lebanon from Israel.

Jerusalem: General Lahd said yesterday he was ready to exchange the hundreds of Palestinian and Shia Muslim prisoners the South Lebanon Army militia is holding at Al Khiam prison in southern Lebanon for Israeli troops missing in Lebanon, Israel radio reported.

Release of the detainees is believed to be a key to gaining freedom for 13 Western hostages in Lebanon. (AP)



Cases of fatigue: Soviet Jewish immigrants snatch some sleep on a mound of luggage after arriving with 5,000 others at Tel Aviv's Ben Gurion airport. More restrictive Soviet passport laws, which came into effect yesterday, prompted a surge in immigrants for Israel

Algeria holds 700 fundamentalists

By SUSAN MACDONALD

THE Algerian army intensified its suppression of Islamic fundamentalists yesterday, announcing 700 arrests and occupying the headquarters of the Islamic Salvation Front, the main opposition party. Its president, Abbassi Madani, and vice-president, Ali Belhadj, are facing trial for "armed conspiracy."

Security forces also ordered the closure of two mosques in fundamentalist strongholds. The action came after renewed clashes between fundamentalists and security forces.

The army said four people, including a policeman, had been killed and 15 people injured. The state is waging a risky war against the attempts by highly organised masses who follow the main Islamic fundamentalist party, the Islamic Salvation Front, to come to power by force. Every move in this conflict is being watched avidly by Morocco and Tunisia, as well as other countries in the Middle East and

Africa. Islamic extremism across North Africa has developed and thrived on the repression of autocratic rulers. The more abuse of power became obvious, the more Islamic fundamentalism gathered support. During the early 1980s, in an effort to stamp out its popularity, Islamic leaders, including Mr Madani, now under arrest again, were imprisoned and later released.

President Chadli Benjedid had already started down the road to economic and political reform and was meeting opposition from the party old guard when the serious rioting in 1988 made such reforms a necessity. The rioting also showed for the first time that the underground Islamic extremist leaders, such as Mr Belhadj, arrested with Mr Madani on Sunday, could call hundreds of thousands out on to the streets.

As a result President Chadli saw that a rush towards democracy was his only option. The president distanced himself from his party, leaving it to others to battle with hardliners, while he appointed a technocrat government to try to push through the essential dismantling of the state sector and give the party a new political face. His move was formalised last week when he relinquished his nominal leadership of the party.

He decided to give the Islamic party enough rope with which to hang themselves: convinced that once they ran district and regional elections, after their sweeping victory in last year's local elections, people would tire of their radical edicts on women, education, drink and entertainment.

Mr Madani told Rashed Gannouchi, the Tunisian Islamic leader in exile in Algiers, that he had no option but to call his followers on to the streets after the government had taken away local funds, so that the front was unable to administer their councils, and changed electoral laws, damaging the front's chances in general elections.

ANC shows impatience for power

FROM GAVIN BELL IN DURBAN

DELEGATES to the national conference of the African National Congress are urging their leaders to secure a transfer of political power as quickly as possible.

A mood of impatience is apparent as more than 2,000 regional representatives gather at a university in Durban for the organisation's first full congress in South Africa for more than 30 years.

In a keynote resolution, the influential Border (Eastern Cape) region is calling on the leadership to forge ahead with negotiations with Pretoria. S'bu Ndebele, the regional organiser, says: "We view the conference as that which precedes the ANC being the next government. We are hoping to come out with a clear programme of action to lead to majority rule."

Nelson Mandela, ANC deputy president, is keen to resume suspended talks with the government and his stance will be welcomed by Pretoria.

Jiang rules out multiparty path

FROM CATHERINE SAMPSON IN PEKING

JIANG Zemin, the general secretary of the Chinese Communist party, said China would never abandon the "people's democratic dictatorship" in favour of a Western-style multiparty system, and that "there are still hostile international forces which are attempting to subvert our socialist system."

He said people should never forget the "soul-stirring political disturbance" which ended with the army firing on unarmed demonstrators two years ago. "No difficulties or enemies have so far succeeded in overwhelming us," he said at the party's 70th anniversary, in a reference to the Tiananmen Square killings. "It is we who always overwhelmed them."

Mr Jiang, thought to have a heart condition, spoke for an hour and 40 minutes to a packed Great Hall of the People. His voice frequently became strident and he used a towel to mop his brow.

Some party members, he said, "stood in opposition to

the party and the people", and he described "a host of problems in the party's ideological, political and organisational work". He said that no faction would be allowed to split the party. In place of the separation of party and state advocated by Zhao Ziyang, the ousted party leader, in 1987, Mr Jiang suggested that the Communist party's hold over the rubber-stamp parliament be strengthened.

Marxism had been a great success in China, he said, and described Mao and his "immortal contributions" in almost godlike terms. Deng Xiaoping, the senior leader, aged 86 and now officially retired, but still believed to be wielding power from behind the scenes, was not present.

The general secretary, who is widely believed to be his puppet, made frequent references to Mr Deng's achievements. Mr Deng did not, however, rate as highly as Mao, described as an "eminent champion" in upholding and defending socialism.

Liberia rebel says war is over

Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast - Charles Taylor, the Liberian rebel leader, promised at the weekend that there would be no more fighting in Liberia and that the war was over.

Mr Taylor was speaking after a summit in the Ivory Coast capital attended by the presidents of Ivory Coast, Nigeria, The Gambia, Burkina Faso and Togo. The summit brought a reconciliation between Mr Taylor and Amos Sawyer, head of the interim government in Monrovia. The Liberian civil war, which began with an insurrection by Mr Taylor's followers in December 1989, cost more than 15,000 lives, including that of Samuel Doe, the former president.

Mr Taylor said: "We promise that there will be no more fighting. The war is over. We will seek a mandate for our people." It was not clear whether he was referring to elections. "I think that the Liberian people can be comfortable in knowing that there will be no more war in Liberia and no more problems about who will do what."

Dhaka reform

Dhaka - Begum Khalida Zia, the Bangladeshi prime minister, announced the return of parliamentary democracy to the country after 16 years of one-man presidential rule. She said the constitution would be amended to set up a Westminster-style government.

Angolan talks

Jamba - Government officials held two-day talks with UNITA at the former rebel headquarters about 25 miles from the Namibian border. The discussions centred on implementation of a Portuguese-mediated peace accord signed on May 31, which ended 16 years of civil war. (Reuter)

Flight hazard

Adelaide, Australia - An air force jet carrying Bob Hawke, the Australian prime minister, was forced to return to Sydney airport when it hit a pigeon. A spokeswoman for the prime minister said the bird left an 8in. dent in the plane's right wing. Mr Hawke was delayed about 90 minutes. (AP)

US ready to strike at Iraq

FROM SUSAN ELLIOTT IN WASHINGTON

UNITED States warships and fighter planes in the Gulf region, including F117A stealth attack aircraft, were in position yesterday to strike at Iraqi nuclear sites, if Baghdad continues to ignore diplomatic pressure to open them to a team of United Nations inspectors.

President Bush has said he prefers to press President Saddam Hussein's government through UN channels, but his administration had not ruled out military force ahead of the arrival of the UN mission in Baghdad at the weekend. Domestic and foreign public opinion, it is estimated, is unlikely to oppose the use of force against the nuclear facilities.

The team was due to hold further talks yesterday with Ahmad Hussein al-Khadiri, Iraq's foreign minister, as

American and allied intelligence services reportedly stepped up their surveillance of Iraqi installations and equipment. The Washington Times newspaper quoted intelligence sources as saying that spy satellites and electronic listening posts were watching a



Saddam: under pressure over nuclear sites

convoy of lorries believed to be transporting machines used to separate nuclear fuel from uranium.

Under the terms of the Gulf ceasefire accord four months ago, Iraq is required to destroy all weapons of mass destruction, including chemical, biological and nuclear. The administration began to consider air strikes as an option last week after Iraqi soldiers fired shots into the air when a 16-member UN team filmed vehicles suspected of carrying nuclear production equipment from a plant outside the capital.

Mr Bush believes the ceasefire resolution provides sufficient cover for an air strike and that he has no need to build a consensus for military action as required last year when Iraq invaded Kuwait.

Kuwait opposition defies emir

An illegal meeting of the Kuwaiti opposition next week will pose the biggest challenge since the Gulf war to the ruling al-Sabah family.

The gathering comes amid increasing Western concern over the Kuwaiti government's human rights policies and its failure to restore normalcy. Martial law was scrapped last week, but public meetings of more than 20 people are still outlawed. The parliament was suspended by Sheikh Jaber Ahmed al-Sabah, the emir, in 1986 and secret opposition meetings were held in a mosque.

Abdullah al-Nabari, a leader of Democratic Forum, the left-wing coalition, said yesterday that plans had been completed for all seven main opposition groups to attend the meeting, which will be held at the home of Ahmed al-Sadoun, Speaker of the suspended parliament.

The meeting will be held on the eve of the July 9 recall of the national council, a purely consultative body revived by the emir after his controversial decision to postpone parliamentary elections until October 1992. The oppo-

The Iraqi occupation and the ensuing war have strengthened Kuwaiti resolve for political reform, Christopher Walker writes from Kuwait City

sition fears that Western governments will be duped into thinking that democracy is being reintroduced.

"The council has no powers whatever. It is an unconstitutional body which has 25 of its 75 members appointed by the emir," Mr al-Nabari claimed. "The election of the rest was boycotted by the opposition when it was held last year and no one should be fooled by it. What we will be demanding is quick and clean elections as the one way of ensuring that the country is given the opportunity to recover properly. We want to escape the continuing tyranny of the al-Sabahs."

Mr al-Sadoun, one of three former Speakers now active in an opposition which has emerged strengthened from the war, said: "Having a parliament means you have the right to supervise the rebuilding of Kuwait. It may fail, but it will be in the hands of the

people. When there is no supervision, no real control, anything is possible."

The seven opposition groups range from Muslim fundamentalists and university liberals to conservative members of the chamber of commerce. "The one common denominator is frustration at the denial of democracy," Mr al-Nabari said.

Few give the impression of being hot-heads, although their demonstrations in the months before Iraq's invasion were broken up with tear-gas. In April, the opposition tried to stage its first and only press conference in April, the lights were turned off in the hotel ballroom before speakers could begin. The ministry of information claimed that they had not received permission to speak to journalists.

"We cannot dismiss the possibility that the security authorities will interfere,"

said Mr al-Nabari, aged 55, an Oxford-educated former parliamentary deputy. "If they do try to stop the meeting, they may find it will backfire on them."

Among ordinary Kuwaitis, backing for the opposition has been increased by recent claims that the 600 fires and gushers still polluting the environment will take five years to bring under control rather than the ten months claimed by the government.

"The war has strengthened the resolve of the people to have reform," Mr al-Nabari said. "People who were here during the occupation are determined not to go back to the way things were when the al-Sabahs dominated everything from the central bank to the slaughterhouse."

Mahmoud al-Ghanem, a businessman said the protest would be the start of several meetings designed to hasten elections. "The Kuwaiti of post-August 2 is quite a different person. He has seen blood and relatives killed. More and more Kuwaitis are unwilling to accept such obviously pseudo-political creations as the national council."

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Angry Serbs turn against humiliated army as Yugoslavia's rebel republics enjoy uneasy peace

Future still seems bleak in a town divided by hatred

From PHILIP JACOBSON in GLINA, CROATIA

THERE are almost as many tanks as cars in the streets of this drab little town, where mounting tension between Serbs and Croats finally erupted into a gun battle a week ago.

The fighting, which began in the dead of night, claimed at least four lives and left Glina more divided than ever, with extremists from the two communities kept apart only by the presence of troops from an armoured regiment of the

federal army rushed in to prevent further bloodshed. It was quiet there yesterday, but the stretch of main road that connects the Croatian and Serbian ends of town have become a no-man's-land, with the long muzzles of tank guns pointing in both directions. Around Martyrs' Square, where most of the shooting took place, soldiers were patrolling constantly past buildings pockmarked by automatic rifle fire.

Since the fighting, Glina — which is 60 per cent Serb and 40 per cent Croat — has been virtually out of bounds to journalists, but we found the army officer in command there happy to talk. As crewmen lounged on their tanks in the hot sun, he told us that the partition of the town was now almost total: hardly anyone dared to cross the "iron curtain" and nobody ventured out at night, when sporadic gunfire is still heard. "To me, all this presents a very sad paradox," he observed, gesturing at the little square where heavy tracks had churned up the grass. "They have statues over there of partisans who died to defend Yugoslavia from the Germans in the last war, but now they are itching to kill each other. If we pulled out, this place would become a battlefield again."

Like many other towns in the large Serbian enclave in Croatia (known as the Krajina), Glina has a legacy of ethnic hatred deeply embedded in the memories of those who now confront each other. On the Serbian side of town, we found a retired teacher who told us the day in May 1941 when more than 1,000 of his people were herded into the Serbian Orthodox church by the Ustachi, Croats fighting on the side of the Nazis.

They were machinegunned, he said, and blood flowed out through the church door. He took us to the stark white monument erected on the site and showed us where the bullets of last week's fighting had smashed a window in the museum there now.

A few hundred yards down the road, a Croatian man, whose family has been making hats in the Glina region for three generations, observed that the Serbs "are too fond of their guns". He used to have good friends in the Serbian community, people who did not share the views of the extremist elements, yet every one kept a weapon and ammunition in the home. "They have this partisan mentality, as if Serbs should never stop fighting the war." Neither he nor the teacher saw any hope of peace in Glina.

Hail of criticism falls on generals

By DESSA TREVISAN in BELGRADE AND MICHAEL BINYON in LONDON

THE Yugoslav army is seriously shaken, its image tarnished and fear of its influence diminished. In Slovenia and Croatia it was never popular, having been regarded as Serbian more than Yugoslav. But now in Serbia the popular mood has changed.

Serbian television has attacked a general and the way the intervention in Slovenia was mishandled. "Eighteen-year-old servicemen, fresh from high school and with only a few months of training, have been sent in their summer uniforms to fight a well-trained and motivated Slovene territorial army," Sasa Tizjanic, a leading Serbian journalist, said. "Tanks were thundering along the roads and quickly became stuck because there was no infantry to support them."

The televised spectacle of young conscripts exhausted and trembling with fear provoked a wave of angry protests from their parents. They besieged the Red Cross office in Belgrade where the list of those taken prisoner was available. A father whose son was listed wept with joy in front of the cameras.

A Serbian politician said that the army was the main loser and that Yugoslavia would never be the same. A year ago the Serbs would have

responded readily to the army's call in defence of Yugoslavia's territorial unity. This is no longer true. The notion that Serbia's national interest lies in preserving Yugoslavia is waning and with it love for the federal army.

The call-up of army reservists within hours of General Marko Negovanovic, chief of army counter-intelligence, issuing a televised ultimatum on Saturday evening that the army would be placed on maximum alert provoked protests rather than Serbian enthusiasm. Barracks where reservists were ordered to report were besieged by families. Wives with babies in arms asked in front of television cameras: "Why should our men go to fight the Slovenes?" One woman said: "It is wrong for us to go and fight in a foreign country."

The Serbian opposition, especially Vuk Draskovic, leader of the Serbian Renewal Movement, has already proposed setting up a Serbian national army and has bluntly criticised the federal army and its performance in Slovenia.

For 50 years the army was privileged and untouchable. Now commentators are calling for those responsible for destruction and the use of force to be brought to justice once peace is restored.

Belgrade argues its case

By MICHAEL BINYON, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

ATTEMPTING to reassure Austria and Italy that its "unusual military activities" pose no threat to its neighbours, Yugoslavia, one of 35 countries meeting in Vienna, yesterday explained to the others why it had deployed troops in Slovenia and Croatia.

The meeting, in the Vienna Hofburg, of the Conflict Prevention Centre of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, its first since it was set up at the 1990 summit in November, was convened by Austria. It was delayed for almost two hours until the Yugoslav delegates arrived. Several coun-

tries were prepared to dispute the Yugoslav public explanation before the meeting that the troop movements were in response to illegal declarations of independence.

Wrangling also held up the start, when the Soviet Union complained that 48 hours had not elapsed between Austria's calling the meeting and its convening, as demanded by the agreed procedures.

Nato and the former Warsaw Pact countries were represented mostly by their permanent delegates to the Vienna disarmament talks. The meeting had no power to order Yugoslavia to withdraw its troops and its recom-

mendations carry no more than moral force.

Tomorrow the CSCE will take a more decisive step at a meeting in Prague of senior officials from each of the 35 signatories. This meeting, called by Luxembourg under the emergency procedure agreed in Berlin ten days ago, will have power to make more far-reaching recommendations, and can call on foreign ministers to devote a special session to Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav case will test the delicate balance between the right of the CSCE to discuss turmoil of the present sort and its commitment to non-intervention.

As the buses approached Verigina (named after one of the early 20th-century leaders of the Dukhobors), the whole village gathered in front of the barn to greet the arriving kinsmen. No stop was scheduled, but the police could only stand by as people piled out of the buses, tears streaming down their faces, and greeted



Linked to the past: Dukhobor women in traditional dress at the sect's congress

subject of conversations for years to come. As the buses approached Verigina (named after one of the early 20th-century leaders of the Dukhobors), the whole village gathered in front of the barn to greet the arriving kinsmen. No stop was scheduled, but the police could only stand by as people piled out of the buses, tears streaming down their faces, and greeted

the villagers with the traditional bow. At Petrovka, a few miles away, where the official welcome was arranged, the track was again blocked with people. Even a herdman and his 50 cows had to wait to pass until the bread and salt had been presented and the lusty songs — sounding like a combination of Orthodox chant and rough peasant songs

— had been sung. Most of the women were in traditional dress, with long dark skirts, densely patterned aprons, pastel blouses and linen headscarves. Unlike in other Russian Orthodox sects, the men have abandoned growing long beards. Inside the small museum at Petrovka, there was a lot of talk about the accuracy of exhibits. "No, we never did



Family favourite: Lake Bled nestling in the mountains of northern Yugoslavia, where towns and villages are swarming with gun-toting soldiers rather than tourists

Soldiers take the place of tourists in lush landscape

From ROGER BOYES in LJUBLJANA

INSIDE the handsome Franciscan church of Ljubljana there is a fine array of Italian baroque including a golden high altar. No tourists wander in to admire this work as the congregation in the Slovene capital prays that Yugoslav tanks will not enter the square.

Outside, on the church steps there are three nervous Slovene soldiers. It is dangerous to approach them and ask for directions. Two weeks ago, one of them was playing in the police brass band at the regular Saturday afternoon concert in Ljubljana's central park.

This is how a small Alpine country committed to tourism, a land of lush valleys and long beaches, has been reduced to a garrison state. It is the high tourist season but the airports have been bombed, and the main highways are impassable, choked by barricades of heavy trucks. Border crossings from Austria and Italy, the main tourist arteries, have become battlegrounds. The shooting has stopped but Slovene and Yugoslav soldiers stare at each other, their fingers on the trigger.

The anxiety can be felt even in Koper, where the Istrians, and further down the coast, the Dalmatians, are largely free of the nationalist fever felt in metropolitan Slovenia and Croatia. Here there are still a few British and German tourists, confused by barely understood bits of information.

The other day, a restaurant owner spotted through binoculars the approach of Yugoslav amphibious landing craft and the whole restaurant emptied to see if there was to be a marine invasion. Only a couple from Guildford remained, calling hopelessly for the waiter.

Koper was captured by the Venetians in 1275 and held for five centuries: the Venetian influence is everywhere, but best seen in Koper's fifteenth-century loggia near the cathedral. Now an armoured car squats outside.

The ravines, deep valleys and high castles usually attract the more thoughtful tourist. A country wedding in white folk costume provides a spectacle, but weddings have been postponed for this week of war, and the priests have been told to lock up the churches.

Slovenia has only been lightly touched by the grimness of socialist planning. A few 1950s housing estates are visible, but in general, there is pleasing Alpine architecture. Even the nuclear power plant at Krsko — heavily protected since air raids were launched last week — has been extravagantly praised for its clean lines and good design. Slovenia does not have to "re-discover" its history to justify independence: it has been conscientiously marketing it to tourists for the past 40 years.

Both Slovenia and Croatia want to emphasise the civilisation frontier in Yugoslavia: the gap that divides their Habsburg, Catholic societies from Serbia with its less tolerant, Ottoman and Orthodox traditions.



Three wise men fly into trouble

The European Community's troika of foreign ministers has an important role to play in international conflicts, George Brock reports from Brussels

THE European Community's efforts to fashion fragile truces in Yugoslavia have brought a new team on to the international stage: the troika of EC foreign ministers.

At any given moment, three of the community's foreign ministers have to fly anywhere to represent EC policies. Since the Gulf war, the Soviet repression in the Baltic republics and now the Yugoslav conflict, the troika has been travelling more frequently than in the past, partly in the hope of erasing the memory of Europe's vacillation over Kuwait. Previously unknown foreign ministers have suddenly become world figures.

But Yugoslavia is treacherous ground for European federalists. Just as they urge the community towards a more closely integrated foreign policy which would be decided by majority vote, an EC mission goes to the rescue of a disintegrating federation. As the Community earnestly debates the right path towards implementation of a single currency, Croats and Slovenes get ready to dump the

federal dither for the ban and lips.

The operations of the troika give weaker EC nations a diplomatic influence which they would not enjoy without membership. The EC presidency rotates every six months between all 12 member nations and a troika is led by the foreign minister of the country in the chair (from today, The Netherlands), accompanied by the minister of the country which last held the presidency and of the one that will follow.

The Italian government was lucky to have Gianni De Michelis in the troika when the Luxembourg summit began last Friday. Italy fears waves of refugees might pour over its border with Slovenia in a civil war. An Italian air force cargo plane, large enough not just for the troika but for an admiring press corps as well, was at the airport

before the EC's leaders even began discussing a peace mission.

Lining up 12 countries with separate histories and different interests long enough to pursue a common line has never been easy for the EC. Its common front on Yugoslavia cracked yesterday as Germany began to lean in favour of the seceding republics. Half a million Yugoslavs, mainly Croats, live in Germany.

European political co-operation has existed for 20 years but was only propelled into the limelight with the EC's disarray in the Gulf conflict and by worries over eastern Europe. A small diplomatic secretariat is based in Brussels but the system is really run by national foreign ministries. EC diplomacy is faster than the crisis-management systems of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) which

groups 35 countries, and has a wider range than Nato, which restricts itself to the defence of allied territory. The EC's second advantage is that Belgrade prefers to deal with Brussels than with the more diffuse CSCE.

In Yugoslavia, the community has two things going for it. The country has been granted £700 million worth of aid over the next five years. A threat to freeze or cancel it is a potent diplomatic lever for the EC peace mission. Moreover, the federal government has made it clear that it would like, one day, to apply for EC membership.

● Bonn: Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, said yesterday that Germany would freeze all economic aid to Yugoslavia if the dispute was not solved peacefully.

● Paris: Jacques Delors, the European Commission president, said yesterday that Germany depended on the willingness of the central government in Belgrade to stop using or threatening violence. "One cannot hold a country together with tanks and violence," he said. (Reuters)

Britons in gruelling trip home

By ALICE THOMSON

BRITISH holidaymakers who have been evacuated from mountain villages in Yugoslavia were completing a gruelling trip home yesterday and were expected at several airports last night.

The tourists began their journey early yesterday morning after being trapped in resorts for several days as federal Yugoslav troops attempted to crush Slovene independence. More than 650 holidaymakers, some of them children, made their way to a railway station near Bled, in Slovenia, where they were met by troops and put on a specially escorted train. After a six-hour journey they arrived at Villach in Austria. There were put on buses for a two-hour trip to Trieste in Italy. Then they were taken back to Yugoslavia by hydrofoil, landing at Pula.

About a third of the tourists decided to continue their holidays on the Yugoslav coast. The rest, however, had had enough and elected to be flown home.

Tears of joy for Russia's persecuted sect

From MARY DEIVSKY in TSELINA, ROSTOV-ON-DON

DEEP in the southern countryside, amid golden cornfields and poplar trees, one of Russia's oldest and most awkward religious sects, the Dukhobors, have held their first national congress. More than 300 turned up, coming from parts as distant as eastern Siberia to assert their identity as Dukhobors.

Relatives who had never met scanned the gathering crowd, comparing faded photographs for a likeness. Once kinship was established, there was much hugging and kissing, much reminiscing about who was where, who had been born and who had died since contact was lost over more than one and a half centuries of exile and persecution.

Tselina, the rural centre chosen for this week's assembly, is a bright settlement, part tumble-down cottages, part low-rise flats, 60 miles from Rostov-on-Don. The concrete "palace of culture", tucked away on the edge of the village, was guarded by bearded local traffic police for the weekend. They also escorted the columns of buses into the countryside to give the assembled Dukhobors a glimpse of part of their heritage — and the natives a spectacle that will be the

our beds like that. It should have a canopy," said one of the older women. Along the half-made track back to Tselina, the sights were of ruined houses and once cultivated land returning to its chaotic natural state. According to Yuri Krizhanovsky, a Moscow-based journalist born locally, the Dukhobors have asked to establish communes on the land, but the local collective farmers refuse. The farmers find it more profitable and convenient to let small plots of land in the summer to Georgian and Armenian melon growers. The result is increasing dereliction.

The area around Tselina — the name means "virgin land" — was first settled by the Dukhobors in 1921 by special order of Lenin, one of whose ministers belonged to the sect. The migration, mostly from Georgia, to Tselina was fortunate because the land proved rich and the climate congenial. By 1928, however, the peasants were rounded up and forced into collectives, and the Dukhobors found themselves persecuted for their fundamentalist Christian beliefs and practices.

The origins of the sect are traced to the Russian Orthodox schism of 1652 over the worldliness of the church hierarchy. Their name means "fighters through faith".

Moscow dole office staff find business a bit slow

From BRUCE CLARK in MOSCOW

Kontorsky's a fee for procuring skilled manual workers — and to pay those workers two or three times the average wage.

If enterprises are struggling to keep functioning, it is not because they are subjected to any real financial discipline — of the kind that would force them to consider lay-offs — but because inputs of all kinds, including labour, are difficult to procure. Many an enterprise manager's main concern is not laying off workers but procuring consumer goods to sell to his employees as an enticement to stay on. The government is trying to stop enterprises from spending the vast sums in their accounts on foreign goods, but it does not always succeed.

In order to qualify for the dole, applicants to Mrs Kontorsky must normally bring along certificates showing that they have worked for ten of the past 12 months and if they are male, whether they have served in the army. If the documents are in order, then he will receive 75 per cent of his previous wage for three months, and 60 per cent for the next three months. Most will not get that far. Mrs Kontorsky has 1,800 jobs on her Bulgarian computer and

applicants are allowed to refuse only one "suitable" job — in terms of specialisation, wages and location — before they forfeit their right to welfare. "One of the lads who came in this morning was a real sponger, we could tell," an assistant said. "He said he wanted to work as an electrician, but it was obvious he wasn't interested."

Mrs Kontorsky's women, who exchange a stream of arch banter as they address one another religiously by their full names and patronymics, enjoy their work and its leisurely pace. For the time being it is not threatened.

● Monopoly law: The Soviet parliament overturned the state's 70-year monopoly yesterday by approving a law on denationalisation, but conservatives managed to slow the pace of private acquisitions and to exempt some key industries. Parliament put priority on selling state enterprises to work collectives and creating lease holdings, defeating calls by liberals to distribute much of the state property free. "This is primarily a denationalisation law and privatisation is only a minor part of it," Anatoly Lukyanov, the Speaker, said. (Reuters)

WEDNESDAY JULY 26
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New York averts financial collapse with tough budget

FROM CHARLES BRENNER IN NEW YORK

THE threat of fiscal collapse was yesterday lifted from New York when city officials agreed in the final hour before their deadline on heavy tax rises and cuts in municipal services.

Mayor David Dinkins and the city council thrashed out a package of austerity measures more severe than any since New York's brush with bankruptcy in the mid-1970s. To comply with the law requiring it to balance its \$29 billion (£18 billion) budget, the city will lay off an additional 2,000 workers beyond 11,600 sacked last week.

However, in a compromise between the mayor and the council, some of the economies will come from trimming

the municipal bureaucracy, saving from closure libraries, pre-natal clinics and the Central Park Zoo. Officials wrangled yesterday over how to distribute the cuts, which will curtail rubbish collection, education, some health services and facilities for the homeless and drug addicts.

The city's local income tax, paid on top of state and federal taxes, is to rise by about fifteen per cent for the average wage-earner while residential property tax will climb an average of 10 per cent. New York was already by far the highest-taxed of American cities.

The combination of cuts in services and the new taxes will further lessen the attractions

of life in the Big Apple. Businesses and middle class residents have been leaving in increasing numbers since the recession began to bite in 1982, although the city continues to draw a heavy influx of immigrants from Latin America, Eastern Europe and Asia. Whites officially became a racial minority in the city for the first time this year.

The city has benefited from one fortuitous consequence of the recession. The slump in property values has prevented many mortgage holders from leaving because their homes are now worth less than the money they borrowed. However, residents and businesspeople have been growing more optimistic in recent weeks as the national recession has shown signs of ending and a glimmer of revival has been reported in the city. Economists expect the local economy to start growing early or in the middle of next year, almost five years since the Wall Street stock market crash which signalled the start of the recession.

Despite the fiscal crisis and the accelerating violence, there is little likelihood that New York is anywhere near losing its rank as America's cultural, communications and financial capital. Violence has reached comparable levels in a dozen other cities and the overcrowding and budget problems that have long afflicted New York are now appearing in such previously desirable areas as Southern California and Florida.

"This budget contains a lot more pain and a lot less gain than any of us would like," said Mr Dinkins. So far has Mr Dinkins' standing sunk in recent months that local commentators deemed it to his credit that he had produced any agreement ahead of his "Doomsday deadline". The cuts to services and rises in taxes are of a degree that the mayor was dismissing as unthinkable only two months ago.

Experts on all sides are now urging the mayor to tackle the underlying causes of New York's chronic budget chaos, although most proposals are likely to be unacceptable to the powerful unions and Democratic coalition that brought the mayor to office 18 months ago. The unions have fiercely resisted concessions to the mayor in the budget chaos. Rather than give back promised pay rises as Mr Dinkins asked, they demanded higher taxes for more affluent New Yorkers.

At least seven other states have failed to enact spending plans for the fiscal year. In Maine, Governor John McKernan declared an emergency yesterday and shut all non-essential state services.

America returns military base to Philippines

FROM REUTER IN MANILA

THE United States yesterday returned control of one of its oldest military bases in the Philippines to Manila. The Stars and Stripes were lowered for the last time at Camp John Hay, a rest and recreation centre which was founded in 1903 in the northern resort of Baguio and became an important medical centre for American forces during the Vietnam war.

President Aquino vowed to build up the country's deteriorating air and naval defences as Nicholas Platt, the American ambassador, handed back the centre to Philippine control.

The camp, which will be run by the Philippine tourism department, was turned over to Raul Manglapus, the foreign secretary, as part of a general reduction in the US military presence in the former American colony. Operation of the resort, which includes a world-class golf course, will be offered for tender to Philippine and foreign companies. "The conversion of John Hay is the first step towards transforming the US military facilities into thriving engines for national prosperity," said Rafael Alunan, the tourism secretary.

At a separate ceremony marking Philippine air force day, President Aquino said while the Philippines did not want to compete in terms of weaponry with Asian neighbours, it was time for it to rebuild defences by acquiring a multirole fighter.

Major-General Loven Abadia, the air force chief,

said the country once had one of the best air forces in the region but it was now grossly ill-equipped and trailed far behind other countries. He said air defences were badly damaged during the eruption of Mount Pinatubo volcano last month, which also crippled the nearby Philippine air base of Bana and the US Clark air force base and Subic Bay naval dockyard.

In the past the Philippines had relied on the United States for its external defence. "Now we must build and buy ourselves a self-reliant and credible defence system capable of directly dealing with any transgression into our territory and sovereign integrity," he said. Neighbouring countries were already poaching in Philippine waters and claiming the Spratly Islands, which the Philippines partly controls.

At Manila the United States Air Force has begun the phased withdrawal of its three squadrons of 24 F16 fighter-bombers from the American Spanish airbase of Torreon near Madrid, the American embassy said yesterday.

The aircraft will leave at the rate of four every two weeks, an embassy spokesman said. Officials at Torreon would not say where the F16s would be sent. Julian Garcia Vargas, the Spanish defence minister, said last month the F16s would all leave Torreon by May 1992. Spain plans to keep the airport as a military base and to back up Madrid's civilian airport at nearby Barajas. (Reuter)

Trump launders love life in press

FROM CHARLES BRENNER IN NEW YORK

GOSSIP writers usually have to resort to anonymous "friends" to get the dirt on the love lives of the rich and famous. That is not so with Donald Trump.

Over the past few days the celebrity landlord of Manhattan has set new records for keeping the public abreast of his every move in the business of courtship. In the 1980s, Mr Trump's boasting and financial success made him the personification of the ego rampant. The way he crowed over his skyscrapers, hotels, casinos, yachts and airline was all part of the fun of Manhattan's decade of glitz.

Now that he is divorced and unpaid creditors are dismantling much of the Trump empire, leaving him control of only a few core properties such as the Plaza Hotel, he might have given way to reticence. But his response to his misfortunes has been to demonstrate how he applies his famed tough negotiating skills to his women: he used the press to inform Maria Maples, his mistress, that their affair was over. "Maria was becoming too obsessive. She's a good girl, but it was becoming too much," he told the New York Post. His new escort is Carla Bruni, aged 19, a model from Italy.

Mr Trump, aged 45, likening himself to the legendary American circus-master, blamed himself for the way his women become obsessed with him: "I'm a bit P.T. Barnum. I make stars out of everyone."

All this was news to Miss Maples, who is also known as the Georgia Peach, the woman whose friendship with Mr Trump precipitated his divorce from Ivana. Miss Maples, a would-be actress aged 28, said she felt "betrayed at the deepest level" and was now convinced that "there can be no trust left in the world".



Romantic circus: I'm like P.T. Barnum. I make stars of everyone, says Donald Trump, left, discussing his new love, Carla Bruni, a model from Italy, right

Mr Trump said one of the problems with Miss Maples was that she was unsuccessful. "What I love is success. It's exciting. I really like people who are somebody. Not just anybody who's using me for publicity."

Rich and powerful women, such as Kim Basinger, were clamouring at the door of the Trump tower to see him, he told People magazine. "Competitively, it's tough. It was for Maria and it will be for Carla."

The property developer added a couple of extra

kicks. The ring that he gave Miss Maples was not a symbol of engagement as she thought, but was an attempt "to give Tiffany some business".

In his interview with People, Mr Trump tried a new technique. He pretended to be "George Miller", a spokesman. But the magazine recorded the telephone conversation and verified that "Miller" was really Mr Trump himself. The Post called the tape the "juiciest since Watergate".

Mr Trump, whose words

suggest he has been reading the more cynical Restoration comedies, is appealing for sympathy because the Aids epidemic has complicated the business of playing the field. "It's very scary out there," he said in one interview. "I think it's a horrible time to be dating. It's one of the worst times in the history of the world to be dating."

As a precaution, he said, he asks women to take an Aids test at his doctor's surgery before he gets serious with them.

Bush to host Soviet leader

Kennebunkport - President Bush will be host to President Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, at a working lunch after the Group of Seven summit in London on July 17. The White House announced yesterday. "We expect the two leaders will discuss the broad range of issues on the US-Soviet agenda," Martin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said.

Mr Gorbachev has already been invited to address members of G7, which groups the world's most industrialised nations, after their meeting. When he does so he will present his case for Western aid and investment to help Soviet economic reform. The Soviet leader has also arranged bilateral meetings with John Major and Toshiki Kaifu, the Japanese prime minister, during his visit to Britain.

Mr Bush and Mr Gorbachev hope to hold a formal summit in Moscow this year at which they would like to sign a strategic arms reduction treaty cutting both countries' arsenal of long-range nuclear weapons. So far, however, the two countries have been unable to reach a final agreement.

Drug ambush

Bogota - Gunmen ambushed the car of German Villegas, the mayor of Cali, home of Colombia's second largest cocaine cartel after Medellin, killing three of his bodyguards and wounding his brother, Diego, in the foot, police said. A fourth bodyguard is still missing, but the mayor was unhurt. (AP)

Swiss jail banker

Zurich - A Swiss court has for the first time, found three bank employees guilty of insider trading and jailed them for up to five months, a court spokesman said. The court convicted traders at Credit Suisse and BZ Bank Zurich, and a banker working for PZ Privatbank Zurich. (Reuter)

EC aid agency

Brussels - The European Commission said it will consider setting up a Brussels-based humanitarian aid agency to co-ordinate aid from the 12 member states, give the European Community's relief efforts a higher profile and, to some extent, dictate the dispersal of aid.

Whale hunt off

Oso - The North Norwegian Minke Whalers' Association has called off a plan to start illegal hunting of minke whales on Thursday, but left individual members free to make their own decisions. Whalers face the threat of government reprisals if they start a commercial hunt, banned since 1983. (Reuter)

Diplomatic dance over war anniversary

FROM SUSAN ELICOTT IN WASHINGTON

NATURAL diplomats at the State Department have devised an ingenious strategy to avoid reviving anti-Japanese sentiment when the United States celebrates the 50th anniversary of Pearl Harbor later this year: no foreign dignitaries will be invited.

The plan saves Washington from a possible domestic outcry if officials representing Tokyo are included in the guest list for ceremonies marking the Japanese bomb-

ing of Pearl Harbor, the Hawaiian naval base, on December 7, 1941. It also protects Japan from the alternative embarrassment of being left out altogether.

The attack on the base provoked America's entry into the second world war and came to symbolise for many Americans a historic end to isolationism and the start of a new willingness to be a world leader. But anti-Japan feeling has remained strong, showing

itself in past years in popular resentment at Japanese economic success and high investment in the United States. About 2,300 American civilians and troops died in the attack on Pearl Harbor and other targets in Hawaii.

President Bush is to visit the island for the three-day commemoration. With groups of war veterans and survivors lobbying to oppose any Japanese participation, the administration deliberated for

months over how to plan the events. Officials were, however, also anxious to avoid irritating the government of Toshiki Kaifu, the Japanese prime minister, since Japan was an ally in the US-led Gulf war and is an important trading partner.

Now, in a carefully worded policy statement, the State Department has said it envisages no official participation by foreign governments in the anniversary events.

Leaders sign away Warsaw Pact

FROM GERARD DAVIES IN PRAGUE

THE leaders of the six Warsaw Pact countries, many once their countries' chief dissidents, met in Prague yesterday to sign a protocol which formally sounded its death knell. The act terminating the pact will come into effect after all six parliaments have ratified it, probably by the end of the year.

The Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was signed in Warsaw in 1955 as the Soviet answer to Nato. It served mainly as an instrument of internal repression, crushing rebellions in Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968, and threatening to do the same in Poland in 1981.

At yesterday's meeting in the Czechoslovak capital, President Havel, who headed the pact's consultative committee in its last year, said it was ironic that the funeral of the pact should be held in the country which bore the brunt of its wrath in 1968. "Prague, which was once the victim, is now the city where the Warsaw Pact is buried as the remnant of the Cold War. It's not only the end of an era but the beginning of a new one."

The six countries, he said, were resolved to develop their relations on a bilateral or multilateral basis, promoting a gradual transition to all European security structures in the spirit of last autumn's Paris conference. President Walesa of Poland was concerned about the security vacuum which now existed in the former socialist bloc. "I don't like funerals: something new in Europe ought to be born... There are many difficulties and troubles. But I'm truly convinced that we will make use of our chance and build a Europe which was the dream of generations."



Historical burden: Gennadi Yanyev, Soviet vice-president, holds his head, beside Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, Soviet foreign minister, left, after the signing

Life and death of communist pact

May 14, 1955 - Warsaw Treaty signed by Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, Poland, Romania, Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

1956 - Hungarian withdrawal cancelled by Soviet invasion.

1961 - Berlin Wall crisis. Albania pulls out after split with Moscow.

1968 - Pact forces invade Czechoslovakia.

1969 - Command structure changed after Romanian complaints of inequality.

1973 - Pact begins 16 years' fruitless negotiations with Nato on mutual and balanced force reductions in central Europe.

1975 - Pact renewed for another 10 years.

1985 - Renewed for a further 20 years.

1988 - Gorbachev announces he will withdraw 50,000 Soviet troops from Eastern Europe.

1989 - Pact and Nato open CFE talks.

June - Poland elections.

July - Pact summit acknowledges right of each member to its own political line.

November-December - Berlin Wall falls. Communist governments collapse in East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Romania.

1990 February-March - Czechoslovakia and Hungary agree on complete withdrawal of Soviet forces.

June 7 - Pact summit turns alliance into "treaty of sovereign and equal states built upon democratic principles".

June 26 - Hungary withdraws.

Sept 24 - East Germany

withdraws. Moscow agrees its 370,000 troops in East Germany will return home by 1994.

Nov 19 - Pact and Nato sign CFE treaty and declare they no longer regard each other as enemies.

1991, Jan 16 - Czechoslovak parliament asks government to negotiate abolition of Pact.

Feb 1 - Bulgaria says it will quit Pact.

Feb 12 - Soviet Union agrees to dismantle Pact's military structures.

Feb 25 - Military co-operation scrapped.

March 31 - Soviet commanders surrender powers.

June 18 - Czechoslovakia says Pact to be wound up.

June 19 and 27 - Last Soviet troops leave Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

July 1 - Pact dissolved.

Nuclear industry troubled

By NIGEL HAWKES
SCIENCE EDITOR

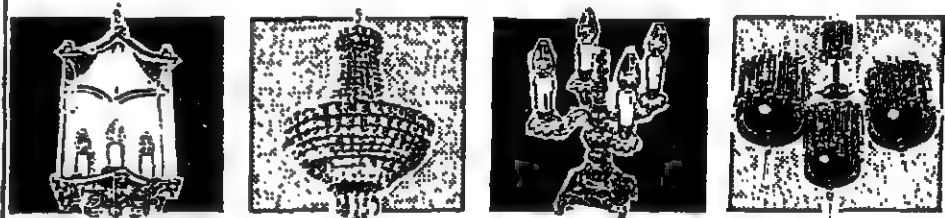
THE French nuclear industry, often held up as an example to the rest of the world, is in trouble, according to a report published yesterday by Greenpeace, the environmental group.

Behind the glittering image, the reality is one of debts, accumulating losses, and growing anxieties about the safety of its reactors, the report says. Greenpeace, no friend of nuclear power, admits that the French built reactors swiftly and efficiently, but says they are now paying the price of building too many, ignoring other sources of power and failing to spend enough on the distribution system.

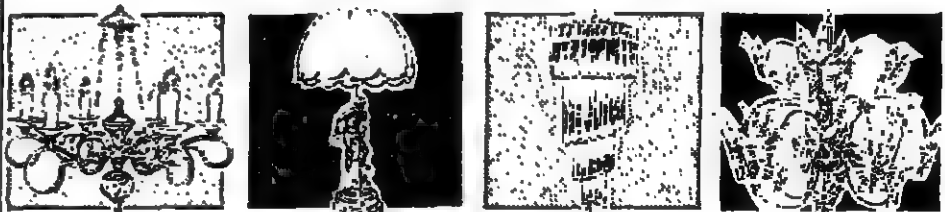
Electricite de France ran up debts of 232.5 billion francs (£23.3 billion) to build its nuclear stations but has been able to reimburse only a fraction of the money. Since 1974, it has made losses in ten out of 17 years, amounting to 30.15 billion francs against profits of only 3.91 billion.

Even the claim that French consumers have the cheapest electricity in Europe is only partly true, according to Francois Nectoux, the author of the report and an economist and political scientist, who has served as a consultant to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and now lectures in French Studies at South Bank Polytechnic in London. Consumers fared better in Britain because VAT is charged on French electricity bills.

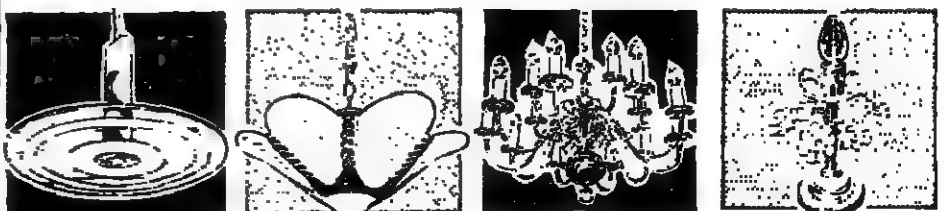
Crisis in the French Nuclear Industry by Dr Francois Nectoux (Greenpeace, London)



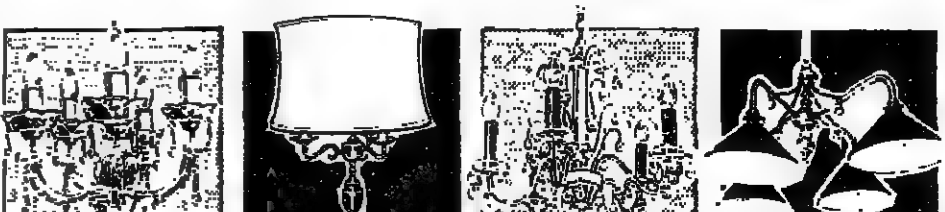
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Sheer brilliance by millet

String with a swing

An old bag is making a timely comeback

YOU cannot keep a good design down. Which is why fashionable New Yorkers are carrying their sportsgear and shopping in string bags.

Miriam Tolmer, of the recently established String Bag Company, hopes Britons will be stringing along soon, too. Ms Tolmer, a former professional dancer, started importing string bags from France three months ago after failing to find this invaluable accessory on sale in Britain.

"When I made contact with the manufacturer in Caen, the managing director told me they hadn't sold one in years until they suddenly became flavour of the moment in New York some time



Expansive: the shoulder bag during the past year," she says. "But string bags are environmentally friendly and practical. You can scratch them up small in your pocket, yet they have a huge capacity."

The bags are made of 100 per cent cotton in yellow, orange, red, blue, green, black or natural. Bought direct by mail order, a pair costs £4.50 plus £1 p&p. Ms Tolmer and her partner, the board game inventor Bunny Dexter, are introducing a string shoulder bag with long, padded handles. Useful as a beach bag, this version costs £9 plus £1 p&p.

Discussions with supermarket chains mean that a budget-priced string bag may be introduced soon at checkouts countrywide. "At 99p, we feel confident that anyone who is at all environmentally-conscious will buy one."

Ms Tolmer is keen to organise an exhibition of the original species before they become extinct. "Some of the old knotted ones are very beautiful," she says.

NICOLE SWENGLEY

● The String Bag Company, 50 Lombard Road, London SW11 3RY (071-924 2655).

How Fenn Wright & Manson creates best sellers in silk, on both sides of the Atlantic. Liz Smith reports

ANTHONY CHROMAY



Dots with dash: Fenn Wright & Manson's navy and white spotted halter neck jumpsuit

Cutting the silk to suit the client

A simple black silk T-shirt, cut on the straight up and down lines of a T-square and with three pearl buttons on one shoulder, has been a staple of my year-round wardrobe for more than a decade. The fact that the black dye loses some of its density with repeated laundering endears it to me more as the years go by. This silk T-shirt must have endeared itself even more to the manufacturer, Fenn Wright & Manson. It has made its fortune with a succession of similar best sellers in silk, as well as other separates in linen, cashmere and satin, all simply styled and made — beautifully — in the Far East.

The recent craze for washed silk shirts and jackets, with the same tactile peach-bloom finish that it took 13 years to achieve on my black silk T-shirt, has been good to companies such as Fenn Wright & Manson, which sells separates in pure silk crepe de Chine and satin Charmeuse, as well as linen and cotton/linen mixes. Business has boomed. The Episode chain is growing fast in the UK on the success of its washed silk blazers and sarong skirts made in the Far East. Two years after the first Episode opened in London, there are another seven shops — in Kingston, Guildford, Nottingham, Bath, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Glasgow — and more to come. Debenhams and Marks & Spencer have cashed in on the craze and commissioned collections of silk separates.

Fenn Wright & Manson, which started in 1974 as a London-based company manufacturing silk and linen clothes in Hong Kong solely for the British market, has become an international empire. Based on Seventh Avenue, the seamy ragtrade centre of New York, its turnover today is more than \$100 million.

Colin Fenn, Trevor Wright and Glyn Manson bought their one-way tickets to the United States and moved their headquarters to Seventh Avenue in 1978. "We were very ambitious, and all three of us were depressed about how business in Britain was going," Mr Fenn says. Their success in selling to the American market had been encouraging, and they believed it was too competitive an area to be taken on at long distance. Their big ideas needed a bigger audience than the British fashion-buying public could provide. "I love the 'can do' approach to life in America. But the size of the market is the exciting thing," Mr Fenn says. America, with its network of department stores and 250 million shoppers, is a vast market



Simply styled, beautifully made: modern art print silk tunic over a wrap skirt

that is more uniform than Europe.

Although Mr Manson left the partnership in 1984 to establish his own company producing lingerie in the Far East, the three remain good friends. "Glyn is very entrepreneurial. He likes starting things up and making them grow," Mr Fenn says. If the remaining partners take separate roles, they certainly talk in tandem — Mr Wright oversees the design of the product and Mr Fenn its marketing.

In New York, teams of three designers work on the two main divisions, the women's collections and Fenn Wright &

Manson menswear, introduced in 1986, whose top seller is, of course, the colourful washed silk shirt at £80. This summer's short-sleeved silk T-shirt, a successor to my 1979 version, costs £54. The navy and white spotted halter neck jumpsuit pictured here costs £102.60. Wonderful knitwear — simple sweaters and cardigans, as well as zig-zag hemmed scarves or fashionable sloppy joe sweaters in lambswool/angora mix, merino wool or cashmere — completes the seasonal collections.

"America is far more demanding of fashion designers," Mr Wright says. "We have to be fast on the turn here and produce new things every six to eight weeks." At least six different Fenn Wright & Manson collections are delivered to American stores during the year, and just three to the British. But he would have none of the suggestion that Britain is treated as the poor relation. "We are more adventurous and produce glamorous ideas for the UK market, where the perception of the label is more upmarket than in America," Mr Wright says.

The Americans buy random fashion "pieces" from Fenn Wright & Manson — the short sarong skirts, fashionable sleeveless turtle-neck tops and easy jackets that add up to "soft career dressing" on the other side of the Atlantic. The design is seen as being on target and on time: neither too avant-garde nor so slow it is no longer smart. There, as here, the price is "right". Not cheap, but seen as value for money.

The British demand more of an edited "collection", or at least a well-matched outfit put together for them each season. "Creating clothes around a strong idea, fabric or colour scheme is important in England," Mr Wright says.

The Fenn Wright & Manson design ethos is far clear, uncomplicated styles: blazers or collared jackets with interesting tilt-twist buttons, simple wrap skirts and pyjama trousers. The colour range each season — always sophisticated and rich-looking shades — has become legendary in fashion circles. Again, differences in taste in colours between the two markets must be catered for, with a greater variety and brighter shades supplied in America than in Britain.

This summer's successful, splashy, "art" printed silk separates (the loose tunic in printed silk shown here costs £113.40) and colour-blocked shirts with primitive squiggle appliques will be followed next season by more colour-blocked crepe de Chine shirts, trousers and skirts in tangerine, lime, raspberry and ginger, and "op-art" checks in blue, green and lilac or coral, green and tangerine.

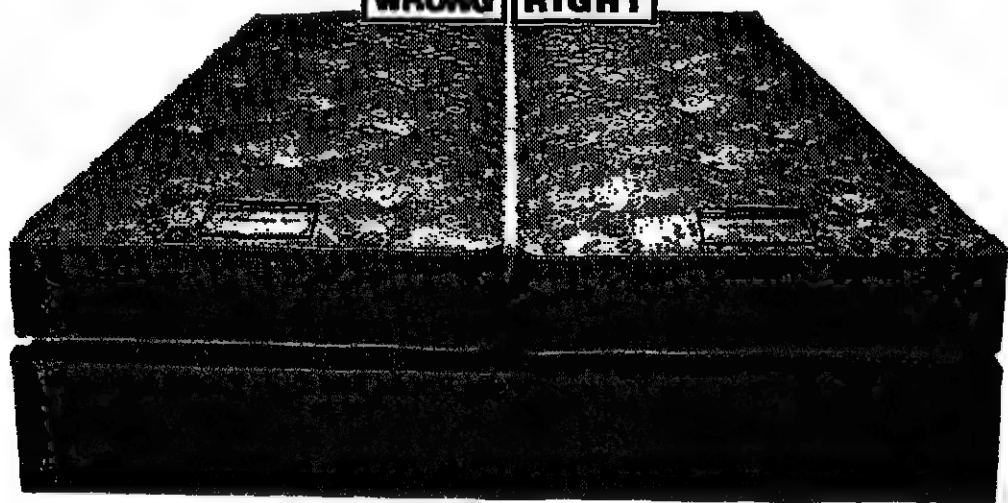
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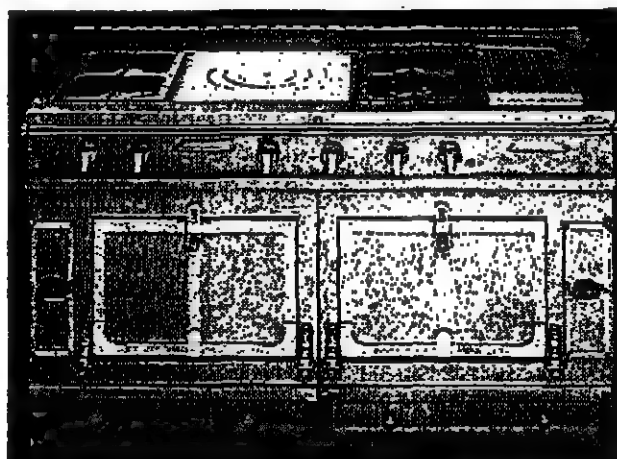
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Cookers are not the only catering equipment currently being domesticated. Heavy-duty fridges and freezers and stainless steel catering sinks are being welcomed into private homes. Kit and Tim Kemp, the owners of three London hotels and Walton Street's Enterprise restaurant, have two Quest glass-fronted catering fridges at their London home, stacked one above the other (although at 34½in high by 19½in wide by 22½in deep the fridges can be fitted under worktops), along with smaller industrial electrical appliances such as a Crypto Peerless food mixer and a Santos juicer.

The fridges are brilliant. Before you open the door you know exactly what you've got inside," Mrs Kemp explains. "They take up no more room than a conventional fridge. Ours are stainless steel — nice and robust. Ordinary fridges are never cold enough, these are more powerful. And

are frost-free — a fan blows frozen air around when the doors open and closes. The temperature level is kept constant throughout the fridge, rather than just the sides and back getting cold."

Despite the price — Traulsen fridge-freezers are currently on sale at Harrods for £5,000 — Mr Wilkins says the fridges sell as well in Newcastle as they do in London, and he thinks the trend is here to stay.

David Alexander, of Pages catering equipment showroom in London's Shaftesbury Avenue, agrees. "There has been a noticeable upturn in demand for industrial catering equipment from individual home-owners. It's the commercial ranges, such as those by Garland and Falcon, that sell best. They appeal to people doing a lot of entertaining."

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ROCK

Toys in the attic versus global software

Michael Jackson and his ilk make millions for international corporations, but by contrast, a British duo demonstrate to David Toop the "small is beautiful" approach to pop records

A part from a small white teddy bear and a jar of hair gel, Jez Varley and Mark Bell have filled their attic room in Lofthouse, near Leeds, with playthings. There is an array of colourful drum machines, some of them dating back to the early Eighties, a primordial age of electronic pop music. Other toys belong to a more recent era: synthesizers, tape machines, digital samplers, all racked and stacked, alongside a personal computer.

From this domestic powerhouse comes the sound of the group LFO, and it is not to be ridiculed. Varley and Bell's last single, an eerie dance instrumental track also called "LFO", reached number 12 in the pop charts, selling 130,000 copies.

Does this end of the pop-music business have anything at all in common with Michael Jackson? Well, there is parental pressure. LFO's "recording studio" is in the house of Bell's parents, which means that late-night recording sessions have to be monitored only on headphones. Jackson's parents are of a less piffling variety. His parents were determined to push their sons into showbusiness, at almost any cost.

Three years ago, while Bell and Varley were playing their home-made cassettes in local dance clubs and on obscure pirate radio stations, Jackson was contemplating the next step in a career which had been blighted by too much success too early. Vast expenditure brings vast expectations: if Jackson's *Thriller* album had not sold 40 million copies, it would have seemed like a failure.

Bell and Varley initially hoped to sell about 5,000 copies of a single, assuming they could find a company willing to release it. These two electronic adventures first met on a Saturday afternoon in 1984, in the culturally unpromising venue of the Merriam Shopping Centre in Leeds. They were both teenage breakdancers. Their chosen name,

LFO, is a homage to the "low frequency oscillator" knobs on ancient synthesizers.

They see themselves as serious musicians, and regard stars like Jackson as simple showmen. Since they were originally inspired by the techno-dance music from urban America, Bell and Varley are thrilled to discover that their records have inspired a new wave of car customisation in Los Angeles. Addicts of low-frequency sound have been installing huge loudspeakers in their cars, threatening southern California with seismic rumbles that originated in a Yorkshire attic.

To describe LFO as a "showstring operation" is an understatement. Finished recordings are produced

in the attic without any "help" from experts or expensive studio facilities. "What it cost us is the cups of tea and sandwiches while we're doing it," says Bell. "Oh, and a little bit of electricity." Total costs, including manufacturing, would certainly be less than the catering bill for a Jackson video shoot. And while they wait for royalties, LFO survive on a £15,000 advance from a publishing deal. Compare that with the average Jackson publishing deal: he paid \$47.5 million (£29.3 million) for the ATV Music publishing catalogue in 1986.

LFO's debut album, *Frequencies*, is about to be released by a label named Warp, run by an examiner and an ex-farmer from a single office in Sheffield. The independent sector still survives, it seems, despite the gloom brought about by the collapse last month of the long-established indie label, Rough Trade.

Well protected from the mobile-base terrorists of Los Angeles (and most of the rest of humanity), Jackson also contemplates the release of a new album. More than tea and sandwiches are at stake, as Jackson's recent partnership deal with Sony Software underlined. This



With their playthings: Jez Varley (left) and Mark Bell surrounded by the equipment with which they record under the name of LFO

was potentially the most valuable acquisition in entertainment history, although who acquired whom is open to question. In this rarefied world, nobody talks figures, but a calculation based on Jackson's sales figures, an astonishing 80 million units in a decade, would suggest that Sony can expect to recoup more than a billion dollars for its outlay.

Jackson's Nation Records is a global, cross-media operation that has to be seen in a big-business context. Corporations such as Sony and Fujisaki have "bought into" European and American music and film companies. These power shifts have been battles to gain possession of the most prized software, in order to control the hardware market. With Jackson on the books, planning music video ventures in collaboration with the likes of David Lynch and Sir Richard Attenborough, Sony is well-placed to sell its hardware inventions.

This masterplan does, however, depend on their being no terrible implosion of the Jackson phenomenon. To this end, a global

promotion network is feverishly planning for the moment when *Dangerous*, the first Jackson album since 1987's *Bad*, is released.

How do recording techniques compare, between Jackson and LFO? The Yorkshire boys did try recording in a commercial studio after some hum crept onto their attic tapes, but abandoned the idea because the results started to sound "too polished". Jackson's music, meanwhile, will have been obsessively fine-tuned in the world's best equipped studios, played by superb musicians, and spiced with carefully selected guest vocals and solos from celebrity artists.

And preparation of the visual image, how does that compare? Jackson will spend weeks, perhaps months, refining his new look: something to replace the fragile leather-hoodlum image of *Bad*. Storyboards will have been drawn up for films that will expand the pop video into new realms of extravagance.

LFO also like clothes — jeans and sneakers, mostly — and they enjoy making videos, though Warp's budget cannot match the \$1.5 million of Jackson's "Bad" video. Warp's videos are usually made by students from Leeds Polytechnic or from Central St Martins College of Art.

But there is also what a Jackson-style operation might term an "attitude problem". When the song "LFO" first entered the charts last year, *Top of the Pops* telephoned the duo, expecting them to rush to London to make an appearance.

Varley and Bell didn't feel like it. Their enthusiasm for promotion is limited when it comes to chart shows, children's programmes or questions from *Smash Hits* magazine about their favourite colours. After four more calls, *Top of the Pops* showed their video instead.

Yet Jackson does not hold all the marketing aces. The irony of the rock business is that rock-bottom production values often make a stronger impact, generating higher media praise, than the inflated story videos produced to promote

Jackson's songs. Low-cost electronic technology has enabled a democratisation of the industry that is exciting in itself. The truth is that after years of preparation, a budget of millions and a harness of talents that rivals the building of the Pyramids, Jackson might still, just, be knocked from the number one spot by a group such as LFO. The spectacle of the superstar taking second place to a release recorded in a Yorkshire bedroom is one that some jaded observers might find amusing.

Nevertheless, the ultimate difference between the two extremes is marketing. Coverage-industry marketing can result in cult status and a decent living for LFO, but Jackson will continue to spread his image over the planet like a fine net until it permeates the consciousness of every living soul. By selling himself on this unprecedented scale, Jackson has become his own product, his own trademark, the software for the hardware. In contrast to this strange, sci-fi fate, LFO will be happy just to buy some more equipment for the attic.

FESTIVAL: SPOLETO

Heat but no dust

THERE is something pleasingly emblematic in seeing a first-class German production of a play about the English criminal classes set in a beautiful deconsecrated Italian church. So exceptional was the production of Brecht and Weill's *Threepenny Opera*, their best known work, by Cologne-based *wunderkind* Gunter Kramer, that most of the audience braved the sweltering heat's acute physical discomfort, and Brecht's taxing text in German for the entire two hours, spellbound and in complete silence.

The vast stage was dominated by a 12-metre high steel stairway, up and down which marched, sauntered and darted the athletic 60-strong cast. Everything, from Polly's wedding to the prison scene, took place at a giddy 60-degree tilt, offering a perfect view and endowing the production with a forceful metaphysical setting. Not only did it work perfectly for the Teutonic precision required by the surging masses of policemen engulfing Mackie Messer's band at intervals, but also for the smaller group scenes, deftly directed by Kramer.

His reading of the play also helps overcome the problems inherent in presenting a work by so unfashionable a writer as Brecht and so fashionable a composer as Weill. Brecht's tiresome Marxist moralising has been entirely purged in favour of a more human, sympathetic approach to the lures of filthy lucre.

KRAMER has shifted the setting (and hence the emphasis) to late-1920s Berlin, which gives Andreas Reinhardt's costumes an excuse for appearing straight out of Groucho. The small orchestra (directed by Spiros Argiris) is tucked away under the stairway leading, in Kramer's metaphor, to a nazi heaven.

But if the vaguely stark brush strokes of wall-to-wall Expressionism are currently Germany's most fashionable cultural visiting card abroad, Kramer and the Köner Schauspiel never rest on their laurels. The production is bold and innovative, while the cast's ability to sing and move as well as they act is in the finest Broadway tradition. Grete Wurm's Celia Peachment and Jürgen Holtz's Jonathan Peachment were the perfect foil to the rest of the cast. Traute Hoess's voice and phrasing as Jenny were impeccable, while Martin Reinke's Ariel-like Mackie Messer was truly Olympian in scope.

WILLIAM WARD

REVIEWS
Theatre, Radio and Music
PAGE 16

RADIO: FRANCHISES

Wavelength's choppy outlook

When the winner of the first nationwide commercial radio licence is announced on Thursday by the Radio Authority, the celebrations will be distinctly muted. What was intended to be a money-driven franchise with negligible concern for quality has turned into a financial minefield.

The price of success has become so high that out of the 39 groups that sought the licence, only three had the nerve to submit the mandatory cash bid. "It's going to be a bigger gamble than launching Sky satellite television," observes one analyst. "The sums involved are smaller but the risks are huge."

Already locked into a punitive initial investment — the cash bid estimated at £5 million or more, a £1 million annual licence fee and a levy of four per cent on profits for the government — the contenders discovered that the financial goal posts were being moved even as they struck the

Contenders are staggering towards their commercial licence bid under the threat of huge copyright payments.

John Whitley sets out the facts

stamps on their letters of application. The body that controls record copyright payments, Phonographic Performance Limited (PPL), suddenly announced a new scale of charges that would mean increases of up to 40 per cent. Since the staple diet of all commercial stations is music on record, this could have a catastrophic effect: "It would double our operating costs," says one applicant.

The immediate consequence is to make the prospects of the would-be classical music station even gloomier. Classic FM would have preferred to start up in London first, but it lost two applications "so we had no choice but to go for the national

licence," says the chairman, David Astor. "I'm quite certain that there is a gap in the market waiting to be filled: our research showed that there was a whole range of music that wasn't being played and an audience available. But it is really a leap into the dark and we shall be under considerable financial pressure."

The irony is that, while economic circumstances favour an easy-listening service such as would be provided by two other contenders, First National and UKFM, the whole thrust of the Radio Authority's specifications for the licence is clearly designed to result in a station linked, however tenuously, to classical music. It will be the only one of the three projected national networks to have the superior sound quality of an FM waveband; the quantity of rock is severely restricted and so is speech. But in the end the Authority has to give the licence to whoever makes the biggest cash bid and it is hard to see how classical broadcasts could generate enough advertising revenue.

These problems might have been averted by a closer look at the United States. Observers there find it difficult to believe that a classical radio station could be commercially successful under the Authority's financial constraints. American stations pay no royalties on the records or live music they broadcast — a crucial factor in the survival of the classical networks with their tiny audiences. In New York the two commercial classical stations jointly attract a mere 2.8 per cent of the citizenry whereas the 18 pop stations pull in more than 70 per cent.

Even Bill Kling, head of Minnesota Public Radio, the most successful US classical station, says he reaches only three per cent of the potential audience. Some of his revenue comes from syndicating material, but what keeps the station going is sales from mail-order catalogues built up on the back of hit shows. "We use a lot of records, and each work is played in its entirety," says Kling. "If we had to pay royalties it would make it very



David Astor: no choice

difficult to maintain our service."

This is the point that is causing most agonising among British applicants awaiting Thursday's announcement. "The increase in record royalties is an outlandish proposition," says James Gordon of UKFM. "If the Copyright Tribunal were to endorse the PPL's claim, then broadcasting in this country would change entirely." PPL points out that the new charges only seem high because record playback has doubled in under five years. "Some stations use records to the point of saturation: they have become jukeboxes of the air," says Trevor Fox of PPL. "But we recognise the immense cash problems and we have made significant concessions to help."

One radical way of breaking the PPL's stranglehold might be for the chosen station to make contacts with, say, East European music producers not bound by British recording-industry conventions. Another might be for them to record their own concerts and make separate deals with the performers. Significantly, both Classic and UKFM intend to broadcast live music in the evenings. Classic is the more adventurous: "We've found great enthusiasm in the orchestras we've talked to for the idea of an international concert hall or opera series," says Astor. "These would be sponsored programmes, not broken up by advertisements, and would go out after 8pm. In the day, pieces of music would be only three to four minutes long, as people listen for shorter periods."

The risk is that carving up Mozart's masterpieces into sound-bites, however skillfully, may prove as unattractive to the advertisers as it would to the composers themselves.

RECORDS: JAZZ

Winds blow cool and hot

MANY hopes are riding on Roy Hargrove. If some of the press reports are to be believed, the trumpeter from Dallas is set to become the standard-bearer for clean-living, conservative values in the Nineties.

A measure of scepticism is in order, if only because similar noises were made when his mentor, Wynton Marsalis, first appeared with Art Blakey. A decade later, Marsalis is still diligently making his way through the textbooks. Hargrove, who is only 21, seems likely to follow the same process. Hargrove's *Novus* debut, *Diamond in the Rough*, showed immense assurance rather than individuality. In essence, *Public Eye* is more of the same, a note-perfect selection of evergreens and original compositions.

Deploying a more effeminate tone than Marsalis, Hargrove is less inclined to become entangled in complex harmonic routes. Good taste abounds, but he has yet to bring the passion of his live performances in New York to the austere surroundings of the studio. *Public Eye* will not wear the record-buying public away from re-issues of albums by the Jazz Messengers.

Roy Hargrove: *Public Eye* (Novus PDB8113)
Tony Coe: *Les Voix d'Ixassou* (Nato VG651-800300)

Would that the British saxophonist Tony Coe received half the publicity lavished on the young Turk. Here, after all, is a musician who matches technique with a sense of individual vision. Coe has always chafed against the constraints of the standard repertoire. He can, of course, play the old favourites when required: he was, remember, a much-valued member of the Humphrey Lyttelton band, 30-odd years ago. But in common with Mike Westbrook, he tends to look to Europe rather than America for inspiration.

RECORDED in Paris and London, *Les Voix d'Ixassou* is a personal ode to freedom, conveyed in a sprawling set of arrangements of songs and poetry. Among the sources are *The Patriot Game* by Dominic Behan, and the African anthem "N'Kosi Sikelel' Afrika". The long list of contributors includes impressive guest appearances by Ali Farka Touré and Marianne Faithfull (the latter on the lugubrious number "Wieder im Gefängnis").

Despite the formidable orchestral resources at his disposal, Coe's arrangements

are at their most evocative in the chamber settings. The radical idealism is reminiscent of Charlie Haden's *Liberation Music Orchestra*. But it is not necessary to share the political values — or even to understand all the various languages — in order to appreciate the music.

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The mounting political cost of Major's big idea

Mary Ann Sieghart wonders whether the citizens' charter will divide the party and damage the prime minister

In a public, the battle for the soul of the new Conservative party is being fought over Europe. In private, the troops are lining up against each other over the citizens' charter. That much-trumpeted monument of Majorism, due as a white paper by the end of the month, was supposed to prove that if the 1980s were the decade of privatisation, the 1990s would be the decade of empowerment. The trouble is that what initially promised to be a big idea may end up as a bunch of tired, old ones. John Major, who has staked his political reputation on this initiative, can ill afford to see it fail.

When he first spoke of the charter in March, he said that public services that failed to deliver would have to give their customers cash refunds. This was popular politics. In our professional capacities, many of us are among the faceless them, yet we still see ourselves as embattled consumers, powerless to gain redress from overmighty bureaucracies. Who could suppress a cheer at last week's news that a Cardiff businessman is suing the Treasury for £1 million on the grounds that he faces financial ruin because of its incompetence?

Yet it is the Treasury itself that is forcing the medicine of reality into the argument. Early on in the search for policies to put into the charter, Mr Major had to stress that the package should not increase public expenditure. The problem is that some of the most popular parts of the charter are likely to be the most expensive, and could cost not just a little extra money, but untold amounts.

The Treasury is understandably wary of open-ended financial commitments. Promising that health service patients can be privately treated if they spend more than six months on a waiting-list, or reimbursing British Rail passengers whose trains arrive late as financially draining as it is popular. By the time Mr Major held his brainstorming seminar at Chequers early last month, he was forced to lay down the idea of financial redress, warning the participants that it could only form a small part of any charter.

Yet without compensation, the charter risks becoming a politically stale extension of what was done in the 1980s. Ministers on the right of the party, such as John Redwood, want it to focus on privatisation, competition and competitive tendering, to concentrate the minds of those delivering public services. They see the public sector as a mule-like institution, reeking of inefficiency, that needs a stick to get it moving.

Ranged against them is a group led by the party chairman, Chris Patten, which wants to use the

citizens' charter to regain the trust of those who work in the public sector, trust that was lost under Mrs Thatcher. These ministers argue that while privatisation has undoubtedly improved services, there is still a role for public delivery in some areas. They want the charter to focus more on carrots than on sticks — to give public servants more performance-related pay, better career development, greater flexibility in management. Unlike the Redwood group, they are inclined to give more, not less power to regulators.

The two approaches are not entirely incompatible, and the charter is likely to include strands of both. But while the first is likely to save public money, the second is going to cost. If public-sector managers are to behave more like those in the private sector, they will have to be given private-sector flexibility to determine pay, promotion, levels of manpower and the balance between current and capital spending. These are notions that give the Treasury seizures. Yet the man in charge of the charter is a Treasury minister, Francis Maude.

Like John Redwood, a member of the Thatcherite No Turning Back group.

His appointment may be either a shrewd political move by Mr Major, or a recognition of the need to keep the right wing sweet. If it is the former, Mr Major must calculate that Mr Maude will feel that he has to win money from the Treasury so as to deliver. If the latter, the charter may be deemed a failure because it simply promises more of the same: privatisation, competition, tendering.

John Major's political advisers are aware that if the charter does not have enough novelty or teeth, his reputation will suffer. Curved by the standards of his predecessor, he needs to show both that he has big ideas and that he can drive the government machine as well as Mrs Thatcher did. His policy unit, led by Sarah Hogg, was depressed by the timidity of the ideas ministers initially tendered for their departments. More radicalism has since been demanded. Public expectations are high and so are the stakes.

The Labour government of 1964-70 came in on a tide of big ideas that were supposed to capture the spirit of the times: a ministry of technology, a department of economic affairs, a national plan to revitalise the economy. Richard Crossman confessed in his diary that the party had only "very half-baked plans" for most of its objectives. They all failed, miserably. John Major has until the end of the month to ensure that his big idea does not suffer the same fate.



Hogg: felt initial ideas for the charter were too timid

Prescriptions for the nation's health from doctors' unions never work, says Anthony Daniels

Hippocratic — or just plain hypocritical?

association. Opposition to change is a reminder that change can be for the worse as well as for the better; we have all seen pig's breakfasts concocted by zealous reformers.

When social historians look back on us in a hundred years' time, they will probably wonder what all the fuss was about. They will regard the controversy surrounding the health service reforms as some kind of epiphenomenon, in need of a psychological explanation. The truth is that methods of organising health services in advanced industrial countries, at least within wide limits, have little effect — statistically speaking — on the health of the population.

There are countries that spend six times as much per head on their health as we do, and countries that spend half as much. Their populations end up with

more or less the same life expectancy. There are countries with entirely privatised systems, others with competing but compulsory insurance systems, and countries with semi-socialised systems, where payment is made and partly recovered later. The health of the populations under all three systems is very similar. Even in countries organised like giant nursing homes, such as Sweden, class differences in health remain — though they are smaller than in Britain.

The main characteristic of these health service reforms, therefore, is their irrelevance. So if implementing them takes money and effort it follows that they should be opposed, but only as long as the opposition does not require still greater effort or money. The BMA's chairman has hit upon an entirely rational policy. Dr Lee-Potter is to be congratulated.

But, say objectors, the health service is collapsing. One need only visit an out-patient or casualty department to see the evidence. This is rather like saying that the leader of Islington council is in the same class as Kim Il Sung, or John Major in that of Genghis Khan. The dysphoria provoked in most people by our hospitals should not be confused with evidence of imminent collapse. Why, then, are our hospitals aesthetically so disagreeable? Rather than being a matter solely of underfunding, as many assert, I think this has to do with national character.

In a strange way, the British think it virtuously egalitarian to wait long hours in ugly surroundings, which they do everything in their power to make worse, both visually and acoustically. Of course hospitals should be cleaned properly, but what sort of person

drops cigarette ends on hospital floors in the first place? The British cannot look at a lawn or a flower bed without throwing an empty drink can at it. I have worked in countries far poorer than Britain where the hospitals were much cleaner.

Not only hospitals lack finesse in dealing with the public. Most of our public institutions are distinguished by their lack of service. And who is surprised by this in a provincial British hotel? These are difficulties beyond the reach of a few reforms to the health service.

Naturally, the British Medical Association argues that more money should be spent on the health service. In practice, the majority of such money would be consumed in wage increases. The BMA behaves as a good trade union should, protecting the interests of its members. Sometimes these coincide with those of the public, sometimes not. There can be no elimination of vested interests from public life.

The author is a doctor and writer, whose book *The Wilder Shores of Marx: Journeys in a Vanishing World* is published by Hutchinson at £16.99.

Five farmers facing change

As the Royal Show starts in Warwickshire, Clive Aslet finds some farmers keen to improve their practices and image



Teaching a love of the countryside: John Berry leads a class through his fields at Billingsmoor Farm

The countryside is dear to the British public, which dislikes the changes that have whistled through it in the past decade. Farmers are widely blamed, but some at least are pioneering exemplary practices. Here are five who are helping to create a landscape that is beautiful to look at, full of wildlife, yet commercially viable.

EDUCATOR

Farmers became so used to being highly-regarded when food was scarce after the war that they neglected public relations. What can they do to redeem their reputation? John and Rosemary Berry, on Billingsmoor Farm in Devon, have one answer. They have offered their farm as a resource for local schools. So many children now visit that the Berrys have converted a 19th-century brick shippen, or cattle shed, into a classroom, capable of seating 115. "We explain all aspects of agriculture, to 14 and 15-year-olds. The younger ones mostly come to see the animals."

The basis of the project is a geography teaching pack, which the Berrys put together. The local education authority would not come up with the money but "the Duchy of Cornwall, from which we rent the farm, put in several hundred pounds". Before the Berrys arrived in 1979, Billingsmoor was run down. The Berrys managed not only to rejuvenate it commercially, but to enhance the landscape and attract wildlife. They let hedgerows grow thick and high and identified ten acres of odd corners and steep slopes to plant with woodland. Three ponds have been created for fishing, and another four for wildlife. They have counted 130 species of wildflower, including ragged robin and heath orchid, on their 233 acres.

POND MAKER

Ponds are one of the traditional features of British farms to have been badly hit by factory agriculture. So John Strachan, a

tenant farmer in Aberdeenshire, is to be congratulated for having created a network of 14 new ponds, covering four acres. Visually the ponds help to soften what would otherwise be a hard northern landscape, but they are not intended just to look pretty. They have been designed as a habitat for waterfowl. "We are now visited by a lot of birds. I've never seen before, such as shoveller ducks, golden-eye ducks, little grebes."

Not the least remarkable thing the farm is the speed at which improvements have been achieved. Mr Strachan has farmed there for 26 years, but began his conservation work only eight years ago, when grants from the Nature Conservancy Council and Forestry Commission allowed

him to supplement his own resources. Now he is down at his ponds "whenever I have a spare moment".

ANIMAL LOVER

RICHARD YOUNG specialises in happy animals. Happy animals, he believes, grow faster. Cows and pigs that are less stressed may be less prone to disease. Mr Young's 470 acres at Kite's Nest Farm, in Worcestershire, are organic, and he is a past chairman of British Organic Farmers. Each of Mr Young's 60 cows has a name and personality. Calves are not artificially weaned from their mothers as they grow up. When Mr Young began farming in 1969, he worked for his

great-uncle, a traditional farmer who did not use chemicals. Mr Young took over, stuffed the soil with nitrates and won prizes for his crops. His great-uncle shook his head at the damage to the soil. Headaches and sore throats during spraying caused Mr Young to think his great-uncle was right.

RARE-BREEDER

Twenty years ago Joe Henson, who farms 1,000 acres in Gloucestershire, developed an expensive hobby. He started keeping a few Cotswold and Gloucester cows: old country breeds that were dying out. He then joined a working party to find a new home for the collection of rare farm animals then being evicted from

Whipsnade Zoo. He gave part of his farm over to some of them, and opened it to the public as the Cotswold Farm Park.

Then, in 1973, he became the founder chairman of the Rare Breeds Survival Trust, an organisation dedicated to ensuring that no more farm breeds follow Glamorgan cattle, Dorset Gold Tip pigs and 18 other breeds that became extinct in the first three-quarters of the century. Henson personally rescued the wily little Castlehill Moorit sheep — a breed that looks surprisingly like deer.

What is more, the expensive, even eccentric hobby is developing into a paying concern. With a public increasingly repelled by intensive agriculture, the keeping of pigs out of doors has become popular. And tough, ancient breeds of cattle that can winter outside have economic advantages. They also produce the leaner, tastier meat that a growing number of consumers will pay for.

HEDGE GROWER

Landscapes cannot be frozen at some ideal point in farming history. What is important is to ensure that the landscapes that we pass on to future generations are as full of beauty and variety as those we inherited, though inevitably they will be different.

An expert in the subject of hedgerows is Richard Lomb-Taylor. Some 37 miles of hedges grow on his 700-acre farm in South Norfolk. His family has had a policy of managing them for the benefit of landscape and wildlife, since it came here in 1825. Consequently the farm makes a striking contrast with some others nearby. One, of about the same acreage, no longer possesses a single hedge or ditch: it is one big field. Why bother about hedgerows? "They give shelter to cows and young stock, and slowing down the wind has a tremendous effect on crops," Mr Lomb-Taylor says. "What is more, 'a lot of good bugs live in hedges'."

Clive Aslet's Countryblast: Your Countryside Needs You Now will be published by John Murray on 18 July at £9.95.

...and moreover

CRAIG BROWN

There must have been many blows in Dennis Skinner's bruising life, but none so grievous, I think, as the blow he suffered at Mrs Thatcher's hands last week. All those years perched like a praying mantis on the back of the prime minister, all those years diligently rasping his witty abuse; all those years setting Mrs Thatcher off her stride with his megaphonic cackle; and now she has ruined it all by singling him out for praise as "a marvellous parliamentarian". That it should come to this!

When George Melly wrote a book about rock music, he called it *Revolt into Style*. He believed that pop stars start from a position outside convention, as shocking as can be. Like it or not, within a year or two, they inevitably become accepted by society, with imitators everywhere: revolt has turned to style. The reasons that dead rock stars are so revered among the young is that they are the only ones who are still in some way off-pitting. Jimi Hendrix, Keith Moon, Jim Morrison and Sid Vicious remain as revolting as can be, while poor old wide-awake Mick Jagger, who once attracted the headline: "Ugly Looks! Ugly Speech! Ugly Manners!" in a New Zealand newspaper, is now probably best known as one of our highest-paid executives, while last year his wife revealed that he is a keen supporter of the Conservative party.

In Britain, the ability to shock must be harnessed to unpredictability. Before a week is out, a daily shock will have become a

grand old tradition, and, as Mr Skinner has discovered, will earn the unwelcome reverence of its intended victims. For this reason, it is almost impossible to shock in Westminster: the abseiling lesbians in the House of Lords in 1981 about managed it, but if they tried to pull off the same trick for a second and a third time they would soon find that there was a select committee to investigate the special needs of abseiling lesbians, and that once a year, on the Palace of Westminster Lesbian Abseiling Day two teams of abseilers, one from the Commons, one from the Lords, would compete against one another in the Westminster gymnasium. A few decades on, the Lord Chancellor would find incorporated into his wig a small length of rope with pulleys, and only the most tenacious historians would remember that it was originally placed there as a symbol to commemorate the distinguished 1938 lesbian abseiling heroines.

Those who wish to shock must choose their forum well. I still remember the shivers of horror and exhilaration that shot up my spine ten years ago when listening to *Desert Island Discs* on my car radio. The guest was the grand old film director, Otto Preminger, the host the superciliously inoffensive Roy Plomley: what could be safer than that? I first noticed that something was wrong when it became clear that Preminger's choice of music was to be confined to soundtracks from his own films (he also chose his own autobiography as his favourite book). But their conversation was

chugging jerkily along until: Plomley: "And you've been something of a gypsy; you've had no real base."

Preminger: "I'm not a gypsy... What do you mean, a gypsy? Is this what you do to your guests, insult them and say they're gypsies? mean, look, I'm not much balder than you." Plomley: "No, only minimally."

Preminger: "I have as much hair as you, only I shave it, because I think it's awful to have this little hair around and be bald otherwise."

Plomley: "Yes, I know." Preminger: "If you take my advice, buy yourself an electric shaver and shave yourself." Preminger then went on to accuse Plomley of a sustained campaign of vilification ("Don't say I'm tough. Take it back." "Right, I take it back." "Okay." "You're lucky that you did.") All in all, it was a masterpiece of abuse, the bull having first chosen his china shop with the greatest care. Poor Mr Skinner has learnt that the worst setting for abuse is the place where abuse is most expected. As Kingsley Amis puts it in his short poem, "Advice to a Story-Teller":

That time you heard the archbishop fart
You did quite right to say;
And should the ploughboy turn up gold
The news would make our day;
But when the ploughboy farts
Forget about it, eh?

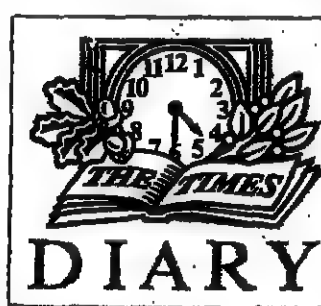
Freedom flight

What is a Thatcher? The unveiling yesterday of the free-enterprise equivalent of the Oscar, which bears the former prime minister's name, revealed that it is a 2ft bronze in the style of Rodin, depicting a naked man, with a bird about to take flight perched on his extended arm.

The annual award, made for the first time by Mrs Thatcher to Paul Marshall, under the auspices of Aims of Industry, is the work of Ivan Klapetz, a 30-year-old Croatian refugee. "They gave me the theme of freedom, so I produced this figure. It has much meaning for me, given events in my homeland," says the sculptor, whose family still farms in Croatia.

Klapetz, who studied for seven years at the academy of art in Zagreb, arrived in Britain penniless and homeless 3½ years ago, and spent the early part of his stay sleeping in church crypts. The church of St George's, Bloomsbury, eventually gave him a home and helped him through his postgraduate studies at City and Guilds, where his talent was spotted.

Klapetz hopes that his figure will now become the annual emblem of the Thatcher Award, and the former prime minister is expected to follow her presentation with a visit to his studio in the crypt of St George's. Dr Drago Stambuk, the newly appointed official British representative of the would-be breakaway state, who runs his unofficial embassy from the front room of his flat in Clapham, accompanied Klapetz yesterday. "Mrs Thatcher understands. She is sympathetic and supportive," said Stambuk, after an animated conversation with her. "If she were still prime minister, things might be very different for us."



After the success of Esther Rantzen's *Childline*, what about *Grandparents' Age Concern* is not necessarily expecting battered grandparents to ring the number 112 to set up for two days around "grandparents' day" in September. But those who have not visited elderly relatives for some time might be advised to do so quickly. Sally Greengrass, the charity's director, expects calls from distressed grandparents who never see their grandchildren at all.

Inheritance

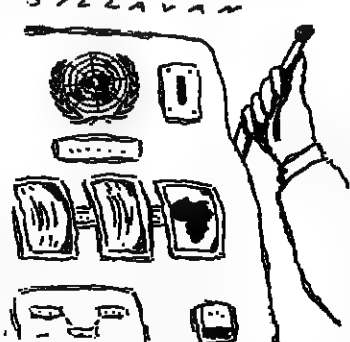
He search for a new chairman of English Heritage is fast turning into a fiasco. Ever since Chris Patten failed to secure the job for Lord St John of Fawley, Whitehall has been hawking the post around with no success at all.

Patten's last act as environment secretary before leaving for the Tory reshuffle was to try to secure the job as a sinecure for his old boss. Horrified officials in Whitehall and at English Heritage succeeded in blocking this, but Michael Heseltine, the incoming secretary, continued to pursue the idea as a favour to Patten. However, now that Lord Fawley has become master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, he is considered to be out of the running. Other names canvassed include Neil Cossons, director of the Sci-

ence Museum, Sir Simon Hornby, who last year failed to get the National Trust chairmanship, and the radicals' candidate, Jocelyn Stevens, rector of the Royal College of Art. All appear to have failed the Whitehall blackball test. The smart money is now on that famous Whitehall last gasp in the face of an indecisive minister: "We could always get the existing chap to stay on a few months to give more time for consideration." The stalwart Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, chairman of English Heritage since 1983, whose second term has already come and gone, may be landed with at least another six-month term by default.

On top of the world

Travel the world in a private jet and dine with world leaders. Earn a telephone-number salary and command a huge office block in central New York. The only drawback: constant criticism as you attempt to bring feuding parties together. The announcement yesterday that



Javier Pérez de Cuéllar will retire at the end of the year after a decade as United Nations secretary-general has renewed speculation about his successor. One name mooted is that of Edward Shevardnadze, the former Soviet foreign minister, but the Africans claim it is their turn.

They have not had a secretary-general yet. Candidates include Olara Otunnu, the Ugandan president of the International Peace Academy, and General Olusegun Obasanjo, the former Nigerian leader. However many, including Britain, feel an appointment should be made on merit. Gro Harlem Brundtland, the Norwegian prime minister, has her supporters, while another strong candidate is Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, who was de Cuéllar's personal representative in the Iraqi humanitarian effort. The prince, who plays tennis with President Bush and has 20 million followers in Africa and Asia, was a candidate in 1981 but was vetoed, it is said, by the Soviet Union.

A healthy change?

As the BMA agonises over its response to the health reforms, one of William Waidegrave's lieutenants, Dr Tania Mathias, is bowing out. But whether she is seeking quieter pastures or fresh battlefields is unclear. After only six months as Tory research officer on the health service, she is packing her bags for the relative calm of the Gaza Strip, working for the United Nations in refugee camps.

Mathias, who briefs health ministers before their Commons appearances, thinks on balance life will probably be quieter. "I heard the Downing Street mortar bomb from my desk, and worked in Northern Ireland. It may seem boring by comparison," she says.

Sir Humphrey would be apoplectic. When a recent batch of red dispatch boxes arrived for the attention of Ann Widdecombe, the junior social security minister, all were carefully labelled. One simply bore the word "red". Widdecombe needed no prompting. "I certainly will," she scrawled across it, and sent it back to Whitehall unopened.



DAMNED ELUSIVE RECOVERY

The second half of 1991 is here, but where is the economic recovery promised by the government? Recovery, as ever, remains "a few months ahead". The problem is that it appears to be retreating not advancing. Sales, output, consumer and business confidence are all in decline again, after the notorious "false dawn" which followed immediately on the Gulf war.

Bankruptcies and repossessions are hitting new records monthly. Shopkeepers and small businesses up and down the country are throwing in the towel — 15 per cent of all retail premises are up for sale, according to one survey. Car dealers and manufacturers had already resigned themselves to a 15 per cent fall in sales, but are now revising their forecasts another 20 per cent down. The key indicator of unemployment is rising by 70,000 monthly and will go on rising for another year at least.

Norman Lamont's "faint stirrings" of recovery are simply nowhere to be found. Even the latest forecast from the London Business School, which previously predicted a brief and mild recession, has now come in line with the consensus that this recession may be longer than the one of 1979-81.

The scale of the recession is a consequence of the government's success in driving wage settlements down faster than either economists or ministers had expected. The public's inflationary expectations have been dramatically reduced, especially in the housing market. The pound has remained near the mid-point of the European exchange-rate system, despite the many predictions that this high exchange rate could not be sustained.

But this success has produced damaging side effects, which help explain why the economy has been so debilitated by the policy. Pay moderation has meant stagnant real wages, even for workers who have not lost their jobs. The real rate of interest has been driven up, making consumers and businesses reluctant to buy houses and cars or to borrow for expansion. High

interest rates required to hold sterling above its free market level are also beginning to hit the export sector, where the worst of the recession may be still to come.

This does not mean that inflationary fiscal or monetary policy is desirable. The government and the business community are right to seek moderate pay rises to maintain competitiveness and stability. But while low inflation is necessary for prosperity, it is not sufficient. Ruthless repression of demand, for goods, services and capital, will not haul the economy out of recession. For the chancellor and the prime minister to ignore this commonplace, acknowledged by economists of right and left since the Great Depression, is extraordinary. For Treasury and Bank of England advisers to imply in their briefings that low inflation must lead to economic recovery is truly bizarre.

Falling wages and inflation can pull an economy out of recession, but only if they lead to lower interest rates, higher disposable income, or at very least a feeling of confidence and well-being. All these expansionary forces are being neutered by the government's about-turn on the policy adopted by Margaret Thatcher and John Major as her Chancellor: to seek to move the economy out of recession as soon as inflation is clearly coming down. The government instead is trapped in supporting a fixed rate for sterling on the international exchanges, an obsession with City convention that was the downfall of many governments in the 1960s and 1970s.

This policy is creating unemployment, undermining confidence and destroying consumer wealth, the opposite of recovery. The way out of this deflationary trap is shown by American government practice, and as *The Times* said at the time of the Budget. The Chancellor must cut interest rates, cut boldly and go on cutting until confidence has manifestly returned to the economy. To wait until the "second half" is over will not do.

HANDS OFF THE PRESS

For two decades Western governments fought off proposals by Unesco for a "new world information order". That belligerent organisation said that nothing could be more innocent than fostering national cultures, protecting journalists and promoting high standards of reporting. But its proposals would have set up a web of state regulation. Defenders of press freedom must now look closer to home. The makings of a new European "information order" can be glimpsed in the "assises européennes de la presse", whose final session opens with absurd pomp in Luxembourg today.

The purpose of this congress seems innocent. The European Commission is seeking guidance from hundreds of newspaper owners, journalists and media experts in drawing up EC directives which could affect the press. Of these, there are already plenty, including controls on advertising and data protection. The working papers for the conference suggest a permanent European Press Forum to give the press an "official" standing with the Commission.

The very existence of such a body would encourage the Commission "to implement a Community media policy", as it is invited to do by the working group considering the EC "legal framework", one of four which have been meeting for several months among EC officials. The Commission denies any intention of producing a white paper on the press, but says that the Commission might "replenish" the "national authorities ruling the press" with a number of "specifically European norms".

For a country like Britain, where there is no "ruling" national authority and the press is subject to the same laws as other citizens and companies, the restrictive implications of an EC-wide policy are worrying. The scope of the agenda at Luxembourg implies that this could include EC laws on the right

of reply and privacy, the regulation of freelance journalism, a European press card which could amount to a licence to practise and cross-subsidies within the press through special levies on advertising.

The EC's draft directive on advertising sets a precedent in giving the Commission the right to restrict the content and placing of advertisements, even for goods that are freely and legally traded. This is contrary to the EC principle of subsidiarity. It disregards the reasonably successful British experience of self-regulation. While obviously this newspaper has an interest in the revenue from such advertising, such an innovation poses a greater threat to smaller publications. This could only damage a free and pluralistic press.

There is no common European tradition governing the relations between government and the press. Few have a truly national press. Most continental countries single the press out for special treatment, whether through subsidies or legal constraints. Many, such as Italy's, are left-overs from pre-democratic days. France has press laws dating from 1881 which prohibit bringing public authorities into disrepute, and has plans further to impose "responsibility" on the press by bringing in an enforceable, government-drafted, code of ethics.

Attempts to harmonise widely differing traditions would be likely to take into account the practices of the most restrictive country. They would generalise restrictions, not freedoms. The one thing the Commission could do to promote a free and pluralistic press is to scrap EC quotas on imported newspapers. That done, it should abandon any further thought of legal intervention. Here is one more instance of Brussels betraying its dirigiste ambitions, which the British government must resist.

NEITHER MUCK NOR BRASS

The BBC takes care in *The Archers* to get the crops rotating in the right order and to mulch into the story spade-fulls of topical farming talk. But the fictional farmers of Ambridge have been grumbling that "things have never been so bad" for 30 years. Their dilemma and that of British farmers at large is that now that this is true, nobody believes them. They have cried wolf too long. What the non-farming population still believes is what George Crabbe (1754-1832) wrote in his *The Parish Register*: "Our farmers round, well pleased with constant gain, / Like other farmers, flourish and complain."

The opening of the Royal Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, yesterday demonstrated plenty of complaining but no trace of flourishing, the tares without the wheat. Farm incomes dropped on average 22 per cent last year; farm machinery sales, largely what the show is for, were down a corresponding 20 per cent. But empty wallets and tight overdraft limits are not the only worries furrowing the brows of the show's 200,000 visitors. The farming recession is psychological as well as financial.

The reasons for the agricultural industry's present gloom include the state of the economy and mad CAP disease, leading to a distorted pattern of farming through subsidised overproduction in some areas, surplus land in others. European food surpluses have made ploughing the fields and scattering no longer a good in itself. Meanwhile continental farmers, now displacing home produce from British supermarket shelves, seem to plough and scatter to better effect.

The plight of the British farmer deserves

sympathy. The government has started to bribe him to take fields out of cultivation, to suppress milk yields, to put back hedges removed to increase efficiency, in short to drive him in the opposite direction to the one every farmer has struggled to go since the Garden of Eden. The adjustment is painful: some will "go green" to meet the organic food market, but not all the rest are eager to be custodians of bird habitats, curators of wild-flower meadows or landlords of golf courses.

The growing of food on the land is not quite finished business in Britain yet, though self-pity over the farm gate will grow neither butter nor parsnips and is best left to *The Archers*. Some British farmers are losing the battle to stock British supermarkets because they do not compete keenly enough with Danish, German, Belgian, Dutch or even Irish farmers. Reliability of supply, quality and price are all cited by supermarket managers as reasons why Britain's food and drink trade deficit was up by 9 per cent last year to more than £5 billion.

British farmers are still among the world's best — at farming itself. But bulk farm-produce buyers complain that small and medium-sized British farmers are reluctant to form the marketing co-operatives that have made northern European agriculture so much more successful in British markets. Despite the convivial brotherhood of the soil celebrated daily on Radio 4, part of the British farmer's plight may yet derive from his brave individualism. To match the strength of continental marketing co-operatives, British farmers now need a herd instinct.

Pull of rank in gallantry awards

From Major General Ken Perkins

Sir, No one should doubt that every entry in the honours list for the Gulf war (details, June 29) is richly deserved. However, the list illustrates again how inequally awards are distributed. Well over half of the places are occupied by commissioned officers who numerically are but a small proportion of the forces. The Royal Air Force may have a special case in that it is the commissioned officers who in the main face the enemy. The other two services have no such excuse.

Decorations and mentions-in-dispatches are awarded for acts beyond the normal call of duty. The level at which that duty is performed is already recognised by rank and should play no part in deciding where awards are to go. The criteria when deciding who is to be honoured should simply be how much beyond the call of duty at their particular level have the men and women in question performed.

The army would not get far without the leadership of its warrant and non-commissioned officers, and the tenacity of its private soldiers. Their efforts deserve much better recognition than they regularly receive. The same goes for the other services.

Yours faithfully,
K. PERKINS,
Carnarvon, Stoodley, Devon.
June 29.

Too young to fight?

From Mrs Basil Greenhill

Sir, May I, as a great-grand-niece of Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, comment on Sir John Stephenson's letter (June 19) about his great uncle, Henry Stephenson?

Young Harry Stephenson, although on board St Jean d'Acre in the Baltic in 1854, was there unofficially. Keppel was specific when he wrote (in *A Sailor's Life under Four Sovereigns*) "Harry, too young to enter the Navy, stowed away and remained with me". He joined the Navy properly in 1855, aged 12½.

Harry breakfasted with his uncle but dined with the midshipmen and was taught spelling by the chaplain. His "little cot is now hung up in the cockpit". Keppel was "confident that nothing does a boy more good than to see different foreign towns" and sent him ashore at Stockholm, Danzig and Copenhagen (with the dog Tippy and his uncle's laundry).

Keppel's letters to Harry's parents give lively glimpses of life on board ("he plays at leaping and diving the monkey every evening... no longer condescends to bathe in a tub but plunges overboard every morning... is very active, the Admiral sent him on a message as a sort of flying ADC").

Picnics were arranged on rocky Baltic islands and at the destruction of the Russian fortress of Bomarsund Harry "gave Thompson the ship and was found coolly looking at the advancing sharpshooters who were popping their Minie rifles from behind large stones".

Yours faithfully,
ANN GREENHILL,
West Boethorn Farmhouse,
St Donnick, Saltash, Cornwall.
June 19.

A way to unity?

From Mr Chris Sylge and Mr Ben Hawes

Sir, In response to Mr Wilding's letter (June 25) on William Brown's insights into the practicality of English as a common language for Europe, we should note that Thomas Mowbray, in *Richard II*, had this to say about the situation of the Englishman sent abroad at short notice:

The language I have learn'd these forty years
My native English, now I must
forgoe,
And now my tongue's use is to me
no more
Than an unstringed viol or a harp,
Or like a cunning instrument cas'd
up,
Or being open, put into his hands
That knows no touch to tune the
harmony:
Within my mouth you have en-
gall'd my tongue,
Doubly portcullis'd with my teeth
and lips,
And dull unfeeling barren
ignorance
Is made my goaler to attend on me.

Since we can no longer share John of Gower's view of the Channel as "a most defensive to a house / Against the envy of less happier lands", language acquisition must be considered a priority.

Yours faithfully,
CHRIS SYLGE,
BEN HAWES,
11 Darnay House,
Abbey Street, SE16.
June 25.

Mysteries of morris

From Mr Robert Saunders

Sir, None of your correspondents (June 8, 15 and 24) writing on the mysterious origins of the morris has mentioned Cecil Sharp, who must be acknowledged as most authoritative on the subject. In his revised edition of *The Morris Book* (Part I), published in 1912, he rejected the hypothesis that the dance was of Moorish origin; he regarded the suggestion of European sources as too narrow, and regarded the reports of dances at court as representing only passing fashions.

Sharp considered that the morris was connected with seasonal pagan observances relating to the fertiliza-

Stewardship and our countryside

From the President of the County Planning Officers' Society

Sir, Not all the changes which you rightly flag up for the future of the countryside in your editorial today, "Stewardship landscape", will be covered by planning legislation and regulation. We do therefore need a "sympathetic and constructive debate" between these agencies and individuals who guide change through advice, exhortation, argument and the spending of cash. I hope you can encourage this.

There is no single national lead, and perhaps this is no bad thing in our kind of society. Government ministers, the Countryside Commission, the Rural Development Commission, English Nature, English Heritage, local authorities, and voluntary bodies such as farming and wildlife advisory groups, the National Farmers Union, the Country Landowners Association and wildlife trusts are but a few who have a stake in "getting it right" in partnership with those who farm the land.

Above all there is a need, as you recognise, to maintain public investment in the countryside. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food now devotes more of its resources to conservation — bringing a far larger budget to bear than can be amassed by the Countryside Commission and the Rural Development Commission.

Changes to bodies, such as MAFF, and the sheer number of agencies working to the same end have led to confusion about their relative roles and the merits of the different schemes now on offer. Schemes overlap and sometimes compete, and there is a plethora of advisers on the ground. I can understand farmers hesitating before the array of measures covered by set-aside, environmentally sensitive areas and now countryside stewardship, allied to all the advice and help available at the county level.

We need some simplified "menu" from which the farmer or landowner can choose the particular package which best suits him and which contributes to the enhancement of the countryside. That package needs to be set out, as you indicate, in a management contract or agreement, perhaps for a whole farm.

I am sure you are right in seeing counties as having a key role in developing such a way forward.

Legal aid in race cases

From Mr Shadrach E. Munisi

Sir, The Commission for Racial Equality is right to demand an overhaul of the Race Relations Act 1976 (report, June 13). Its own annual report reveals that its statutory powers are limited and that it lacks vision and strategy.

Limited resources prevented the CRE from assisting more than 188 complaints out of a total of 1,381 last year and the absence of a provision for legal aid in race cases has meant that an overwhelming number of genuine cases lack redress.

Lack of statutory powers to deal with complaints about incitement to racial hatred has meant that only a very few of these are followed up

and the commission has failed to grasp the way in which racism is disguised under new administrative rules and regulations emanating from Brussels.

The new proposals will simplify and shorten investigations and widen their scope. They will set up a special discrimination section within the industrial tribunals system, extending legal aid to discrimination cases, increasing the maximum compensation payable to the victims of such cases from £8,925 to £30,000, and encouraging victims of racial discrimination to bring their grievances to court.

Yours faithfully,
S. E. MUNISI,
25 Sunbury Lane, SW11.
June 24.

firmly Mr Downing's view that current steel loads are unsuitable for English guns, cartridge manufacturers present considered that the development of an acceptable steel load was technically achievable.

The US experience shows that the best way to stimulate the development of non-toxic shot is for government to set a firm schedule for the statutory prohibition of lead shot, allowing time for alternatives to be developed, tested and marketed. Hunters and conservationists need to work together to prevent the sort of misinformation and acrimony which dogged the adoption of non-toxic gunshots in the US and of non-toxic weights by anglers in the UK.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM WYNNE
(Director of Conservation),
The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds,
The Lodge, Sandy,
Bedfordshire.
June 18.

important element in the work of industry, charities, government departments and the diplomatic service — in fact the nation as a whole.

This being the case, the many thousands of public relations practitioners in this country, and throughout the world, would not appreciate being on the receiving end of your correspondent's pre-judices.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER HAYWOOD, President,
Institute of Public Relations,
The Old Trading House,
15 Northburgh Street, EC1.
June 26.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID PICKUP,
Director General,
The Sports Council,
16 Upper Woburn Place, WC1.
July 1.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071 782 5046).

All together now, every Sunday

From the Rector of Caversham

Sir, The Archbishop of Canterbury's idea for one simultaneous Sunday service (report, June 24) is very silly. It will complicate clergy family life. In our parish we have five Sunday services. If we had just one, how could I spin out the rest of Sunday? Talking to my wife? Lunching with the family?

I hope the archbishop won't suggest a national one day monthly for simultaneous baptisms, weddings and funerals. That would mean I'd have to spend time tending my large benefice garden.

It all smacks ominously of a return to a leisurely Victorian for persons. I do not relish the prospect. My wife might even be forced to find employment herself in self defence.

Yours sincerely,
RICHARD KINGSBURY,
Caversham Rectory,
20 Church Road, Caversham,
Reading, Berkshire.
June 24.

From Mr D. C. Masters
Sir, Our parochial church council meeting yesterday evening duly took note of and rejoiced at the call by the Archbishop of Canterbury for services each Sunday at a constant hour. We at very rural St Nicholas, Silton, have been holding Sunday prayer-book services, alternately Communion and Matins, at an unvarying time for many years, far from declining, the attendance level has shown a consistent increase.

All we ask is that if services throughout the land are to be co-ordinated at a simultaneous hour, Silton standard time of 10.30am is used instead of any other.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID MASTERS,
Honorary Secretary,
Silton Parochial Church Council,
Bagmore Farm, Silton,
Gillingham, Dorset.
June 27.

Japanese success

From Mr Phillip Oppenheim, MP for Amber Valley (Conservative)

Sir, The common perception that Japan has been an unfair trader, while Britain and the West have been free and open, reflected in Mr Malins's letter (June 18), is substantially untrue.

Recent C&A reports illustrate that Europe and the United States are now the main culprits when it comes to trade barriers. For example, while Japan maintains virtually no barriers to imports of industrial products, Britain, France and Italy have for long limited imports of Japanese cars, while the EC and the United States restrict imports of a huge range of goods extending from semiconductors to steel and CD-players to television sets.

Moreover, Japan's protection of its farmers is no worse than similar policies pursued in the EC and the US. Indeed, Japan is the world's largest food importer, buying in half of her needs from abroad.

When it comes to "dumping", few can match the dumping of subsidised food by the EC and the US on world markets, to the detriment of producers in developing countries, while recent National Consumer Council and Royal Institute of International Affairs reports show EC anti-dumping actions against Japanese producers to be totally unfair.

While Mr Malins may be correct in pointing to the complacency of the victor nations after the last war, the difference in public-spending terms is not that Japan has no social policy, but rather that Japan did not spend money before it was earned, in marked contrast to Britain's post-war attempts to build the New Utopia when the country was effectively bankrupt.

Too often industrialists lobbying for protection and subsidies at home, and politicians excusing the failure of their policies, have found supposed Japanese trade barriers a convenient and simple excuse. We would do better to examine and act on the real, more complex reasons underlying the economic achievements of Japan.

Yours faithfully,
PHILLIP OPPENHEIM,
House of Commons.

Wimbledon winners

From the Director General of the Sports Council

Sir, I am not sure if the following statistics would be uniformly acceptable as a measurement of achievement but it is not without interest to look at the list of Wimbledon champions over the last 25 years (1966-90 inclusive) in the five senior events, singles and doubles. This produces a total of 200 champions. By country of birth the rankings are:

- 76 — USA
- 55 — Australia
- 24 — Czechoslovakia
- 10 — Sweden
- 8 — South Africa
- 7 — Britain and Germany
- 3 — Romania and Holland
- 1 — Brazil, Argentina, Hungary, Switzerland, Spain, Mexico and France

Yours faithfully,
DAVID PICKUP,
Director General,
The Sports Council,
16 Upper Woburn Place, WC1.
July 1.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071 782 5046).

NEW RELEASES

DEFENDING YOUR LIFE (PG) About 30 years on your average neurotic American, put on trial in the suburbs. Directed by Robert Altman. Screened on the 11th (01-435 3393).

THE NAKED GUN 2½ - THE SMELL OF FEAR (12) Leslie Nielsen returns as accident-prone Lt Frank Drebbin. Rotten comedy directed by David Zucker. Screened on the 11th (01-435 3393).

NAVY SEALS (15) Duct, explosive action movie about a US commando unit in the Middle East. With Charlie Sheen, director, Lewis Teague. Screened on the 11th (01-435 3393).

CURRENT

LA CAPTIVE DU DESERT (PG) Raymond Depardon's substantial study of a European woman held hostage by an African tribe. Beautifully shot, but not as gripping as it should be. Screened on the 11th (01-435 3393).

CITIZEN KANE (U) Walter's enthralling reconstruction of the American dream celebrates its 50th birthday with a new print struck from the original. Screened on the 11th (01-435 3393).

CLASS ACTION (15) Gene Hackman and Mary Elizabeth Mastrantonio star in a father and daughter fighting against a case of a lawsuit. Fine acting, awkward script. Directed by Michael Apted. Screened on the 11th (01-435 3393).

LA GLOIRE DE MON PERE (U) Episodic glimpse through Marcel Pagnol's childhood memories - decent, nostalgic, but excessively well-meaning. With Philippe Claisse, director. Screened on the 11th (01-435 3393).

CINEMA GUIDE

GOOF BROWN'S assessment of films in London and where indicated with the symbol (U) on release across the country.

THE HANDMAIDEN'S HUSBAND (15) A film tale of romantic obsession, masterfully told by the director of *Manhattan*. With Patricia Richardson, director. Screened on the 11th (01-435 3393).

THE KING OF NEW YORK (15) Christopher Walken as a ruthless Los Angeles hoodlum with style. Directed by Abel Ferrara. Screened on the 11th (01-435 3393).

LA STORY (15) Steve Martin's westerner finds true love in Los Angeles. Whirlwind fantasy comedy that just misses the mark. With Victoria Tennant, director. Screened on the 11th (01-435 3393).

MISERY (15) Oscar-winning Kathy Bates as the number one fan tormenting a best-selling novelist (James Caan). Screened on the 11th (01-435 3393).

NOT WITHOUT MY DAUGHTER (12) Set in a field as an all-American wife trying to find her daughter's kidnapper. Screened on the 11th (01-435 3393).

THE POPE MUST DIE (12) Tim, mid-century from the comic strip *Topper*. With Robert De Niro, director. Screened on the 11th (01-435 3393).

THE PHILANTHROPIST (PG) Caping performance by Edward Fox in a comedy about a philanthropist. Screened on the 11th (01-435 3393).

THE ROSE TATTOO (15) Julie Walters in a comedy about a woman who finds love. Screened on the 11th (01-435 3393).

THE LAST DAYS OF DON JUAN (15) Hugh Grant as a playboy who finds love. Screened on the 11th (01-435 3393).

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Cardboard victims of cliché



Josephine Jewkes as Anne Frank and Darryl Norton as Peter in the English National Ballet production

DANCE
Anne Frank Coliseum

POOR Bartok. His Music for Strings, Percussion and Celesta has to lead all its emotional weight to help disguise the appalling misconception of the ballet which Maurice Wainwright has set to it. The story of *Anne Frank*, too, is doubtless going to convince some English National Ballet audiences that the work is both valid and moving.

If Wainwright had anything to say about the subject, or any new way to say it, that might be true. There can be no doubt of his sincerity. But that is not enough. He shows, incidentally, little gratitude to Bartok's score, interrupting its movements with the sound of rain, gunfire and the original German version of the song "Lili Marleen".

This choice gives the clue to his whole treatment of the subject. Not a cliché is omitted: the backfiring and clouds of smoke at the beginning, the shabby suitcases the characters carry everywhere, the vague arm gestures that are supposed to convey the mimed anguish, weariness, solidarity or spats of temper. There are the Germans tapping their batons threateningly against one hand, the men with eyes painted black beneath the brims of their steel helmets, their leader a stern blond woman.

The Sabbath supper which the hideaways are eating when finally discovered was a useful reminder that the company chose to premiere the work on a Friday evening, thus at least ensuring the absence of some of those

who might take offence at its banal triviality and cheap exploitation of the Jewish grief.

Although new to Britain, *Anne Frank* was made in Buenos Aires seven years ago. The other semi-novelty on this triple bill also comes from South America: Vicente Nebrada's *Our Waltzes*, on which I reported

of John Fox (co-author with Kevin Fegan) and Tim Fleming. They are a part of the London International Festival of Theatre.

A dozen singers cluster around a microphone, filling the air with pleasant Weill-like melodic lines (music by Fleming) where yearning or reproachful strains alternate with rapid skipping bits. In a black and white house Alfred Nobel - for he will be Lord Dynamite - is inspired by the tight-rope acrobat angel on his roof. Somehow or other a mother figure has appeared among the omniscient jerry cans in the foreground. She utters warning cries. But two processions come just past, playing instruments, the dancers bearing multi-coloured paper banners, except for the one who is wearing a chef's hat. Explosions go off in unsuspected places. Blue smoke drifts across the

stage, offering more choreographic clichés and repetitiveness, but is pleasant enough with attractive piano music by Teresa Carreno.

The best thing on the bill is *The Sanguine Fan*, Ronald Hynd's ingenious interpretation of Elgar's only ballet score. An old-fashioned, well-

JOHN PERCIVAL

THEATRE

Lord Dynamite
Three Mills Centre, Newham

ON A rare clear, even warmish summer evening, an audience picked its way from London's Blackwall Tunnel, Northern Approach Road - for some a thoroughfare known only from traffic warnings heard over the radio - to a sports centre houses we passed added to our disorientation. Were we in Kent already?

Standing, or squatting, on the far side of a grassy ridge, overlooking a vast allotment, we watched Welfare State International begin its al fresco pyrotechnic show, under the direction

of John Fox (co-author with Kevin Fegan) and Tim Fleming. They are a part of the London International Festival of Theatre.

A dozen singers cluster around a microphone, filling the air with pleasant Weill-like melodic lines (music by Fleming) where yearning or reproachful strains alternate with rapid skipping bits. In a black and white house Alfred Nobel - for he will be Lord Dynamite - is inspired by the tight-rope acrobat angel on his roof. Somehow or other a mother figure has appeared among the omniscient jerry cans in the foreground. She utters warning cries. But two processions come just past, playing instruments, the dancers bearing multi-coloured paper banners, except for the one who is wearing a chef's hat. Explosions go off in unsuspected places. Blue smoke drifts across the

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The best thing on the bill is *The Sanguine Fan*, Ronald Hynd's ingenious interpretation of Elgar's only ballet score. An old-fashioned, well-

made drama, it is not helped by casting Maurizio Billezza and Thomas Edur as twin brothers, since even with identical black wigs they look remarkably dissimilar. That makes the misunderstandings of the plot just a little implausible.

Welfare State International is famous for site-specific shows, and ingeniously exploits the landscapes either side of the ridge. Its attack on arms dealers is timely. The spectacular effects of the show give a thrill to the spirit, and after the final chrysanthemum the show turns into carnival. I danced with a maid and her mop. It was that sort of evening.

JEREMY KINGSTON

RADIO

Third Ear/
The Priest of Nemi
Radio 3

ON AESTHETIC grounds, a man equipped with the enviable sinister surname of Mordant Crook should never have been christened Joe. It also offends against one's prejudices that the voice behind the name should prove to be reasonable, urbane, even eloquent. The aesthete was heard at full pelt on Friday's *Third Ear* (Radio 3), when he invited the American architect Robert Venturi to justify his design for the Sainsbury wing of the National Gallery.

The question that most listeners with eyes will have wanted addressed is the means by which willful illiteracy has become, if not entirely respectable, then at least passable. "Reading" the north side of Trafalgar Square westward from St-Martin-in-the-Fields, the march of vertical elements now climaxes in a sort of breaker's yard of spare parts. Would Venturi agree that the effect is "diminishing"? Well yes, he would; in fact he quite liked the expression. Would he further agree that the reverse effect is - well - ineffective? If at this point one sensed Crook's elegant claws peeping a millimetre out from his docile paws, it was but a very brief point. The Venturi Explaining Machine, rumbling but not rambling - Mannerism; eclecticism; always mention Soane

(one is in England, after all) - rolled over the obstacle as if it did not exist, which was very nearly literally true. The easy ride found its terminus in the Mordant Crook Hall of Fame, where men with large reputations are hailed as "optimistic liberal pluralists". Venturi liked that, too.

The programme's greatest curiosity was the presence of Denise Scott Brown, a collaborator in the project. Although introduced in the margin soon after the start of proceedings, this person remained mute until a poignant moment towards the end, when she said "Oh" or "Well" or quite possibly "Help!" This constituted a Mannerist effect as startling as a classical one - devoid of cantableness.

If part of the National Gallery is now a poster'semporium of art, Sir James Frazer's *The Golden Bough* is a sort of cultural supermarket in which all may select from its trove of merchandise. First broadcast last January, Michael Bakewell's *The Priest of Nemi* (also Radio 3, Friday) was an excellent account of "one of the three giant unread books of the 19th century". Now weighing in at a modest £395 a set, Frazer's mighty sack of anthropological weirdness famously influenced such diverse works as *Totem and Taboo*, *The Waste Land* and *The White Goddess*. These were necessarily literary references; it might have been useful to exclaim at least one token hippy to tell us why *The Incredible String Band* were far out or perhaps too much.

MARTIN CROPPER

POP

Yes
Wembley Arena

THE latest chapter in the serpentine history of Yes is the most unlikely yet. It was only two years ago that various Yes-men, past and present, had become split into warring factions. Since they were driven by artistic differences and driven by financial imperatives, the talk was of a legal tussle over who had the right to use the name Yes. Yet now all eight of the combatants have united - keyboard players Rick Wakeman and Tony Kaye, guitarists Steve Howe and Trevor Rabin; drummers Alan White and Bill Bruford; bassist Chris Squire and vocalist Jon Anderson. It was going to be chaos, surely.

"Everything improves with age," observed the beaming Anderson, as he floated about the stage, his plump waistline delicately scooped up into a white sarong. However implausible this aphorism, the distinguished lineup of old hands did lend surprising grandeur to a musical portfolio which had rather lost its shine during the upheavals of the Eighties.

Staged in the round, the show had the seven instrumentalists ranged on the periphery of a revolving circular platform, with Anderson in the middle. Above, a claw-like arrangement of lighting trusses, encrusted with jagged stalactite shapes, opened and closed with portentous grace.

As the stage turned, so each musician came into view, an arrangement which gave a strong impression of eight individuals rather than a cohesive group. This may be an accurate reflection of relationships within the band, but the music itself was a familiar concoction of impossibly complex, neo-symphonic pieces that depended on a near-telepathic rapport between the musicians.

They played their big American hit "Owner of a Lonely Heart" and chucked in one or two numbers from the new album ("Shock to the System", "Lift Me Up") but it was the old favourites that the crowd had come to hear. The band obliged, sending the tones with a rampaging "Yours is No Disgrace" and liberally dotting the set with superlative extravaganzas such as "And You and I" and "I've Seen All Good People".

Howe knocked out his cheerful acoustic rag "The Clap", but it was not until after the interval that the big set-piece solos began in earnest. Bruford and White's percussion display was dramatic and tense, but sympathy rapidly drained away as Rabin's pointless demonstration of how to play scales very quickly was overtaken by Squire's clunky bass solo, and then Anderson singing a peppy "Amazing Grace". Yet one of the most fulsome omissions I have ever heard brought them back for a belting encore of "Roundabout".

DAVID SINCLAIR

Arts features, page 13

WORD-WATCHING

Answers from page 20

TRIPUDIMUS
(a) An ancient Roman religious dance in triple time, from the Latin *tri* = three and *pedis* = foot. James Joyce's *Ulysses*: "The foot that beat the ground in tripudium."

KALLIMA
(b) An Oriental genus of butterflies mimicking dead leaves, from the Greek *kallima* = beautiful. "The kallima butterfly is another curious example of environmental camouflage."

TROPARION
(c) A short hymn, particularly in the Greek Orthodox church, from the Greek *tropos* = change, *trapeza* = table. "Troparion is the generic term for all the short hymns of which the services of the Greek Church almost entirely consist."

PARISON
(d) The rounded mass into which the molten glass is first gathered and rolled when it is taken from the furnace, from the French *paraison* from *parer* = to prepare. "By this means the particles of glass are agglomerated in a cylindrical form, which is then called by the workmen a parison."

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM 071 536 3161 or 071 536 3162
DUTCH NATIONAL BALLET - *PROCESSION* (12) JULY 12-13
ROMEO & JULIET with Dutch Ballet Orchestra

GLYNEDRIFTH FINEST - *The London Philharmonia* - *Today at 4.00* (12) JULY 12-13
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By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent

This position is from the game Nunn - Portisch, Reykjavik 1988. Here, England's John Nunn found a way to break through black's defence. Can you see what he played?

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(b) An Oriental genus of butterflies mimicking dead leaves, from the Greek *kallima* = beautiful. "The kallima butterfly is another curious example of environmental camouflage."

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PETER HALL COMPANY

JULIE WALTERS
"THE PERFORMANCE OF THE YEAR"
IN TENNESSEE WILLIAMS

THE ROSE TATTOO
A HEART-BREAKINGLY PRODUCTION
IN TENNESSEE WILLIAMS

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THE ROSE TATTOO<

BBC 1

8.00 **Ceebs**
8.30 **BBC Breakfast News**
9.00 **Weekend Update**. Maryn Lewis looks at teenage smoking, and the different aspects of the 1990s. **9.30** **Comic Relief**. Intrepid **10.00** **News**, regional news and weather. **10.05** **Playdays** (r) **10.25** **Jimbo and the Jet Set** (r) **10.35** **Heavenly Creatures**. The series continues with the first of two programmes on the most demanding of horsemanship skills – the cross-country. Presented by David Vine. **11.00** **News**, regional news and weather. **11.05** **High Chaparral**. Classic Western series starring Cameron Mitchell and Henry Darrow. **11.15** **The Travel Show**. A brief look at Dinar in Britain (r). **12.00** **News**, regional news and weather. **12.05** **National Geographic Special: The Sharks**. Specialist teams have taken their cameras to film the most feared underwater fish and have come up with fascinating new insights into shark behaviour. **12.25** **Regional news and weather**. **1.00** **One O'Clock News** and weather. **1.30** **Neighbours**. (Ceebs) **1.50** **Wimbledon '91**. Desmond Lynam presents further live coverage from the All England Club. (Ceebs) **4.10** **The All New Popeye Show**. The team meets a fast moving sloth, a marlin shrimp and a Harris hawk. Plus Terry Nutkin takes an 11-year-old swimming with a wild dolphin (r). (Ceebs) **5.00** **Newsworld 5.05** **The Act**. This week's activities are ten-pin bowling, grass skiing, street hip-hop and speed sailing. (Ceebs) **5.35** **Neighbours** (r). (Ceebs) **5.40** **Neighbours** (r). (Ceebs) **6.00** **St. O'Clock News** with Peter Sissons and Anne Ford. Weather. **6.30** **Regional news magazines**. Northern Ireland. **7.00** **Good Sport**. The team investigates why some women athletes perform better after having babies than they did before. **7.30** **EastEnders**. (Ceebs) **8.00** **David's Army**. Captain Melvyn Bragg has achieved the recognition he has always deserved – he has been awarded a star. But his happiness is shattered when Private Pike borrows it to take his girlfriend to the pictures and the car breaks down. The last episode in the series of repeats, starring Arthur Lowe, John Laurie, Ian Lavender, John Le Mesurier and Clive Dunn (r). (Ceebs) **8.30** **Big Break**. In the frame of their another game show are comedian Jim Davidson and his sidekick John "Trick Shot" Virgo. Playing Jim is leading women's player Allison Fisher, who takes on Silvio Francisco and Thomas and a James Watterson. (Ceebs) **9.00** **Nine O'Clock News** with Maryn Lewis. (Ceebs) Regional news and weather.



Romantic nation: Anton Rodgers and Lesley Dunlop (8.30pm)

8.30 **May to December: I'll See You in My Dreams**. Anton Rodgers and Lesley Dunlop star in the extended-length episode of the romantic comedy about an older man's romance with a young divorcee. Alec is celebrating 25 years with his firm as a solid, if stodgy, family solicitor. But he is dreaming of emulating his idol Perry Mason and solving an interesting criminal case (r). (Ceebs) **10.25** **Today's World**. Harry Carpenter introduces selected highlights of the day's play. **11.25** **Cagney and Lacey**. On the street. The female detectives are back on the beat in New York and investigate a harrowing case involving teenage prostitution. But they are no longer on equal terms. Chris has been promoted and is now a detective sergeant while Mary Beth is still just a detective. Starring Sharon Glass and Tyne Daly (r). (Ceebs) **12.15** **News**.

BBC 2

8.45 **Open University: Physics: Reflections on Waves** 7.10 First in the Field. Ends at 7.35
8.00 **News**. **8.15** **Westminster**. A round-up of business from both Houses.
8.30 **Yesterday at Wimbledon**. Highlights of yesterday's play (r) **10.00** **Film: Nurse Edith Cavell** (1930, b/w). First world war drama telling the true story of British nurse Edith Cavell, the head of a Brussels nursing home, who became the centre of an underground network helping refugees and escaped prisoners of war flee occupied Belgium. Starring Anna Neagle as Edith Cavell and George Sanders as Captain Hermance, head of the Prussian counter-intelligence. Directed by Herbert Wilcox.
11.35 **Made by Man**. A look at the tools used in bookbinding (r) **11.50** **Sign Edna**. A programme about the 1991 Chelsea Flower Show, adapted for the hearing impaired (r) **12.15** **Gordon T. Decker**. The hero puppet gets his own comedy show with Philip Schofield (r) **12.25** **Bermy**. Cartoon (r) **12.30** **Wimbledon '91** introduced by Desmond Lynam. With commentary from Dan Maskell, John Barrett and James Whitbread champions Virginia Wade and Ann Jones. (Ceebs) Includes News and weather at 2.00
3.00 **News** and weather followed by **Westminster Live** 3.50 News, regional news and weather.
4.00 **Wimbledon '91**. Further action from the All England Club, introduced by Desmond Lynam. (Ceebs)
4.50 **Black on Black**. The series continues to look at the experiences and aspirations of black European pre-1992, visits a visit to Portugal. The popular image of Portugal as a paradise of sunny beaches and golf courses ignores the plight of its black communities from the ex-colonies of Angola, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and Cape Verde, many of whom work as cheap, exploited labour on construction sites and in the live in third world type estates around Lisbon and in the Algarve.
8.30 **Red Arrows: The March of the Vespene**.
9.00 **CHOICE**. A short play about Soviet Siberia opens by highlighting the confrontation between a traditional way of life and the imperatives of a stricken economy. In the midst of all its other troubles, the Soviet Union has become the biggest oil and gas producer in the world. Much of this precious resource lies under the tundra of Siberia. To get at it means developing and perfecting a nomadic culture that goes back centuries. The people have to be nomadic to find grazing for their reindeer herds. But as the Soviet Union tries to head off bankruptcy, the destructive march of the tank-like vespene, with their cargoes of surveyors, engineers and geologists, becomes inevitable. The moose and s/hears on which the reindeer depend can take 30 years to grow. The vespene herd can destroy them in minutes. One woman has no doubts: "Oil and gas will mean the end of us." (Ceebs)

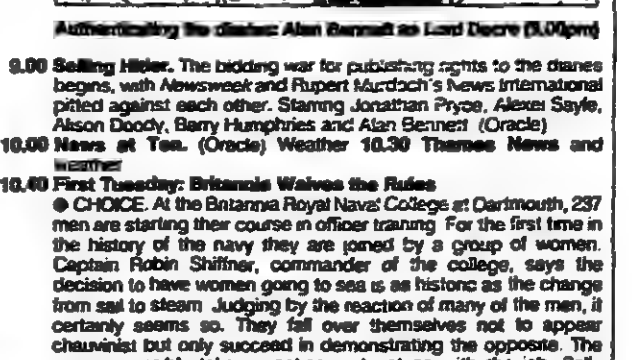


Lifestyle disrupted by oil and gas: Siberian nomads (8.30pm)

9.00 **The Best of Saturday Night Club**. Highlights from the annual antipodean's best series, which takes an entertaining and critical look at television worldwide. With guests Raymond Burr (alias Perry Mason) and the master of improvisation, John Sessions.
9.45 **From Pompeii to Waterloo: That's Masculinity**. The series that takes a revealing look at aspects of masculinity this week focuses on gay men and what being male means to them. For some, like Phil, masculinity is best expressed in "the competitiveness of taking part in sport". Others, like Alex, say "exaggerated butchness makes me laugh". The programme investigates how gay men, traditionally excluded from definitions of masculinity, can create their own ideas of manliness. (Ceebs) **10.30** **News** with Peter Sissons.
11.15 **Jazz 625**. The late Slim Gaillard introduces this collection of jazz performances assembled from the remnants of the original BBC series first transmitted in the Sixties. Featured are Scottish band leader Alex Welsh, a leading force in Obsolete style jazz. With guest soloist, trumpeter Henry "Red" Allen.
11.50 **Antisocial News** 48 (b/w). Two women go wild to a Latin American song. (Ceebs) **12.00** **Open University: The Weight of the Evidence**. Ends at 12.30pm

ITV

8.50 **TV-am**
9.25 **At the Top**. Game show. **9.55** **Thames News** and weather.
10.00 **Out of This World**. American science fiction series.
10.30 **This Morning**. Family magazine series.
12.10 **Red, Jane and Freddy** tell stories and sing songs about clowns, comedians and other entertainers (r).
12.30 **News** and weather. **1.10** **Thames News** and weather.
1.20 **Home and Away** 1.50 **A Country Practice**.
2.00 **Tales of the High Road**. Scottish drama series set in the Highlands.
2.30 **Crucy Comparisons**. Game show.
3.15 **ITN News** headlines. **3.30** **Thames News** headlines. **3.25** **Farmhouse**.
3.55 **Thames News** and weather. **4.00** **What a Mess**. Adventures with the scruffy Alsatian puppy. (r) **4.15** **The Return of Dogtanian**. **4.40** **Press Gang**. Children's drama series with teenage newshounds. Today's episode is the first of two dealing with the subject of child abuse, developed with the close help and advice of the NSPCC. (r) (Ceebs)
5.10 **Blackadder** with Bob Holness.
5.40 **News**. (Ceebs) **5.55** **Thames News**. Jackie Spradley with news of Cross Space where young people can learn cross skills.
6.00 **Home and Away** (r). (Ceebs)
6.30 **Thames News** and weather.
7.00 **Emmerdale**. Agricultural soap set in the Yorkshire Dales. (Ceebs)
7.30 **Thames News**.
8.00 **The Bill: Skeletons**. Fast-paced police drama. PCs Hodge (Jeff Stewart) and Stamp (Graham Cole) stumble upon what appears to be the biggest multiple murder in Sun HZ's history. (Ceebs)
8.30 **Wheel of Fortune**. Game show hosted by Nicky Campbell. (Ceebs)

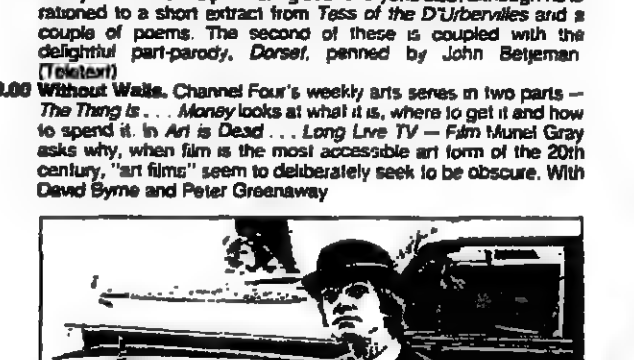


Advertising the darkest Alan Bennett as Lord Devere (8.00pm)

8.00 **Selling Hitler**. The bidding war for publishing rights to the diaries begins, with Newsweek and Rupert Murdoch's News International pitted against each other. Starring Jonathan Pryce as Adolf Hitler, Alison Doody, Barry Humphries and Alan Bennett. (Ceebs) **10.00** **News at Ten**. (Ceebs) **10.30** **Thames News** and weather.
10.40 **First View: Britains Walves the Rules**.
CHOICE. At the Britannia Royal Naval College at Dartmouth, 237 men are starting their course in officer training. For the first time in the history of the navy they are joined by a group of women. Captain Robin Shiffner, commander of the college, says the decision to have women going to sea is as historic as the change from sail to steam. Judging by the reaction of many of the men, it certainly seems so. They fall over themselves not to appear chauvinist but only succeeding in demonstrating the opposite. The women sensibly take no notice and get on with the job. Sally Prandegast, fresh out of university, is identified as "very weak in the leadership field". She is placed on captain's warning, a signal that she must do better. But midshipman (sic) Ann Buckingham handles 7,000 tons of warship with impressive calm. Both sexes must observe a no touching rule to avoid what are called relationships. (Ceebs) **11.00** **Prisoner**. Call Block M. Australian drama set behind bars.
12.30am **It's My Ball**. Tony Benn, MP, argues that socialism is rooted in the teachings of Jesus Christ.
1.00 **Videoview**. Mariella Frostrup presents a run-down of the latest video releases.
1.30 **Deeds of the Week: A Champagne Victory**. Series hosted by The Times's chess correspondent, Raymond Keene, detailing the 12 best chess games. This week he looks at the 1892 Havana game, Steinitz v Tchigorin.
2.00 **Donahue**. A look at the latest and ageing breakthroughs.
3.00 **60 Minutes**. American news and current affairs magazine.
4.00 **Entertainment UK**. Up-to-the-minute guide to the best in film, theatre, dance and music from across the country.
5.00 **Three's Company: A Friend in Need**. American sitcom.
5.30 **ITN Morning News**. Ends at 6.00

CHANNEL 4

6.00 **The Channel Four Daily**
9.25 **A Moving Picture**. A romantic dance fantasy from choreographer Ann Ditchburn and young dancers from the National Ballet of Canada. With music by Kate Bush, Leonard Cohen and Laurie Anderson (r) **10.30** **Crosswalk**. Young people are given the chance to discuss topics that particularly concern them (r).
11.00 **As It Happens: At the Zoo**. In the live show with no double takes Michael Groth finds out how to feed contraceptives to tapers (r).
12.00 **The Parliament Programme** presented by Sue Cameron.
12.30 **Business Daily** introduced by Susannah Simons.
1.00 **Sesame Street**. Educational fun (r).
2.00 **Cities of Islam**. Continuing the documentary series exploring historic Islamic cities. Winter Abood Lateef Whiteman describes the walled city of Fez in North Africa (r).
2.30 **Margot Fonteyn**. A documentary profile of the famous ballerina, who died earlier this year, recorded in 1989 at her cattle ranch home in Panama. With contributions from Rudolf Nureyev, Sir Frederick Ashton and Dame Ninette de Valois.
4.10 **The Most Expensive Breakfast on Earth**. A silent film from Cuba telling the true story of a hapless train driver who unwittingly caused a million people's worth of damage.
4.30 **Countdown** presented by Richard Whitley.
5.00 **Nash's Arts: Continues on the Coast**. The Spanish nature programme continues with a look at the seals of the southern hemisphere returning to their traditional breeding ground (r).
5.30 **A Century of Childhood: Ganga**. The eight part series exploring the changing experience of childhood in the 20th century continues by looking at the importance of gangs in boys' lives (r).
6.00 **Dark: The Package**. Romantic American comedy series.
6.30 **Happy Days**. Fifteen-set sitcom starring Henry Winkler.
7.00 **Channel 4 News**. (Teletext) **7.50** **Comment** from Chris Murray on the subject of metrization.
8.00 **Our Backyard: Moving Mountains**. Continuing the series about the attempts of ordinary people to combat the various threats to their environment. Pensioner Eileen Fulton is fighting to stop quarrying of the Black Mountain overlooking west Belfast. (Teletext)
8.30 **The Literary Island: Dorset**.
CHOICE. Melvyn Bragg hosts a five-part series on how the British landscape has influenced the work of poets and novelists. He starts in Dorset and somehow resists the temptation to devote the whole programme to Thomas Hardy. In fact Hardy is kept under wraps while Bragg runs through a roll-call of other names, from the dialect poet William Barnes to John Fowles and Peter Ackroyd, who are Dorset writers only by virtue of choosing to live there. Readings and interviews bring out the traditional closeness of Dorset people to the soil and the way literature has reflected this. Despite the programme's pre-warworthy desire for balance, Hardy cannot but help towering over everyone else, although he is rationed to a short extract from *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* and a couple of poems. The second of these is coupled with the delightful parody, *Dorset*, penned by John Bejman. (Teletext)
9.00 **Without Walls**. Channel Four's weekly arts series in two parts - *The Thing is...* Money looks at what it is, where to get it and how to spend it. *In Art is Dead...* Long Live TV - Film Muriel Gray asks why when film is the most accessible art form of the 20th century, "art films" seem to deliberately seek to be obscure. With David Byrne and Peter Greenaway.



A modern pilgrim's progress: Malcolm McDowell (10.00pm)

10.00 **Film: O Lucky Man!** (1973).
CHOICE. Lindsay Anderson's disenchanted allegory of Britain in the early Seventies seems an odd addition to the season of time supposedly influenced by the Ealing tradition. Ealing suggests coyness and complacency, almost the last things on the mind of Anderson and his screenwriter David Sherwin. In a variant on his character from Anderson's previous film, *If...*, Malcolm McDowell plays a trainee coffee salesman embarking on a strange and often surreal odyssey during which he is threatened, arrested and confined, and lands up in prison. Anderson charts this modern pilgrim's progress with a grim exuberance, helped by a team of favourite actors (Ralph Richardson, Rachel Roberts, Arthur Lowe) who each turn up in several parts. The music is by Alan Price and his band, who weave in and out of the narrative as themselves. Ends at 1.20

ANGLIA
As London except: 8.55-7.00 Anglia News. 7.30-8.00 A Green Day Out. 12.30 A Tribute to Stan Grant. 1.30-2.00 How Was It For You? 2.00-2.30 Entertainment UK. 3.15-3.45 Night Night. 4.00-4.30 Peter Merchant. 4.35-4.55 Jack Thompson. 5.00-5.30 A Green Day Out.

BORDER
As London except: 8.55-7.00 News and weather. 7.30-8.00 A Green Day Out. 12.30 A Tribute to Stan Grant. 1.30-2.00 How Was It For You? 2.00-2.30 Entertainment UK. 3.15-3.45 Night Night. 4.00-4.30 Peter Merchant. 4.35-4.55 Jack Thompson. 5.00-5.30 A Green Day Out.

CENTRAL
As London except: 8.55-7.00 News and weather. 7.30-8.00 A Green Day Out. 12.30 A Tribute to Stan Grant. 1.30-2.00 How Was It For You? 2.00-2.30 Entertainment UK. 3.15-3.45 Night Night. 4.00-4.30 Peter Merchant. 4.35-4.55 Jack Thompson. 5.00-5.30 A Green Day Out.

GRAMPIAN
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GRANADA
As London except: 8.55-7.00 News and weather. 7.30-8.00 A Green Day Out. 12.30 A Tribute to Stan Grant. 1.30-2.00 How Was It For You? 2.00-2.30 Entertainment UK. 3.15-3.45 Night Night. 4.00-4.30 Peter Merchant. 4.35-4.55 Jack Thompson. 5.00-5.30 A Green Day Out.

HTV WEST
As London except: 8.55-7.00 News and weather. 7.30-8.00 A Green Day Out. 12.30 A Tribute to Stan Grant. 1.30-2.00 How Was It For You? 2.00-2.30 Entertainment UK. 3.15-3.45 Night Night. 4.00-4.30 Peter Merchant. 4.35-4.55 Jack Thompson. 5.00-5.30 A Green Day Out.

HTV WALES
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SATELLITE

SKY ONE
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SKY FOUR
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SKY SPORTS
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EUROSPORT
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SCREENSPORT
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MTV
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RADIO

6.30-6.55 **Open Open Radio (FM only)**
6.55 **Weather**. News Headlines.
7.00 **Morning Concert**. Haydn (Symphony in C, La Mott). Bach (Adagio, BWV 1001).
7.30 **Morning Concert** (cont): Bach (Sonata in C, BWV 1037). Leclair (Sonata VI in E minor). Franck (Symphonic Variations).
8.30 **News**.
8.35 **Composers of the Week**. Polish Romanticism. Paderewski. Plesno Sonata in E flat major, Op 21. Karłowicz (Eternal Songs, Op 10).
8.50 **Morning Sequence**. Weber (Overture, Oberon).
9.00 **Overnight**.
9.05 **Hot Trick Taking Up to Lunch**.
9.10 **CHOICE**. Peter Glibbe's comedy is the first in a trio of short children-oriented plays tying in with Third Test week. The good news for listeners who have no living for cricket is that, judging by tonight's offering about a punch-up between the England and Scotland players, the comedy is played by Peter Jeffrey and a Brian Pringle during a transmission, enjoyment of the play does not depend on your being either expert or buff. Glibbe is a former opening bat for Derbyshire, which guarantees that he has got his facts right. His writing style is clearly a special.
9.30 **Scottish Chamber Orchestra** under Peter Maxwell Davies performs Mozart's *Symphony No 34 in C, K 338*.
9.40 **Dame Peggy Ashcroft** stars in Harold Pinter's *Family Voices*. With Michael Kitchen and Mark Dymally.
9.55 **John McEneaney** and the Edinburgh Quartet perform *Amiga* (String Quartet No 2 in A). Leighton (Seven Variations for string quartet).
10.00 **Swedish Piano Quartet** in G minor.
10.05 **Haydn's "Clock"**. Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment under Frans Bruggen performs *Symphony No 1 in D*.
11.35 **12.30am** **Composers of the Week**. Music from the reign of Henry VIII (r).
1.00-2.25 **Night School (FM only)**. (except in Scotland)

RADIO 2

6.30-6.55 **Open Open Radio (FM only)**
6.55 **Weather**. News Headlines.
7.00 **Morning Concert**. Haydn (Symphony in C, La Mott). Bach (Adagio, BWV 1001).
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6.55 **Weather**. News Headlines.
7.00 **Morning Concert**. Haydn (Symphony in C, La Mott). Bach (Adagio, BWV 1001).
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THE BLUE CROSS NEEDS YOU.

Every year the Blue Cross cares for thousands of animals, from kittens to horses. Many are strays who not only need treatment but a loving home as well. Others are brought to us for free treatment by owners who just can't afford vet fees. And they all need you. For the Blue Cross is a charity and relies solely on donations to survive. So please help by filling in the coupon.

I enclose a cheque for £100 £20 £30 £40 £50 £60 £70 £80 £90 £100 £150 £200 £250 £300 £350 £400 £450 £500 £550 £600 £650 £700 £750 £800 £850 £900 £950 £1000 £1500 £2000 £2500 £3000 £3500 £4000 £4500 £5000 £5500 £6000 £6500 £7000 £7500 £8000 £8500 £9000 £9500 £10000 £15000 £20000 £25000 £30000 £35000 £40000 £45000 £50000 £55000 £60000 £65000 £70000 £75000 £80000 £85000 £90000 £95000 £100000 £150000 £200000 £250000 £300000 £350000 £400000 £450000 £500000 £550000 £600000 £650000 £700000 £750000 £800000 £850000 £900000 £950000 £1000000 £1500000 £2000000 £2500000 £3000000 £3500000 £4000000 £4500000 £5000000 £5500000 £6000000 £6500000 £7000000 £7500000 £8000000 £8500000 £9000000 £9500000 £10000000 £15000000 £20000000 £25000000 £30000000 £35000000 £40000000 £45000000 £50000000 £55000000 £60000000 £65000000 £70000000 £75000000 £80000000 £85000000 £90000000 £95000000 £100000000 £150000000 £200000000 £250000000 £300000000 £350000000 £400000000 £450000000 £500000000 £550000000 £600000000 £650000000 £700000000 £750000000 £800000000 £850000000 £900000000 £950000000 £1000000000 £1500000000 £2000000000 £2500000000 £3000000000 £3500000000 £4000000000 £4500000000 £5000000000 £5500000000 £6000000000 £6500000000 £7000000000 £7500000000 £8000000000 £8500000000 £9000000000 £9500000000 £10000000000 £15000000000 £20000000000 £25000000000 £30000000000 £35000000000 £40000000000 £45000000000 £50000000000 £55000000000 £60000000000 £65000000000 £70000000000 £75000000000 £80000000000 £85000000000 £90000000000 £95000000000 £100000000000 £150000000000 £200000000000 £250000000000 £300000000000 £350000000000 £400000000000 £450000000000 £500000000000 £550000000000 £600000000000 £650000000000 £700000000000 £750000000000 £800000000000 £850000000000 £900000000000 £950000000000 £1000000000000 £1

Exchange index compared with 1986 was down at 89.5 (day's range 89.5-89.7).

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Range	Close	1 month	3 month
British Rates for July 1			
New York	1.6150-1.6200	1.6150-1.6200	0.7347-0.7377
London	1.6150-1.6200	1.6150-1.6200	0.7347-0.7377
Amsterdam	3.0059-3.0154	3.0059-3.0089	1.40-1.41
Frankfurt	10.50-10.52	10.50-10.52	5.00-5.02
Copenhagen	11.3055-11.3057	11.3055-11.3058	26.15-26.16
Stockholm	1.0751-1.0759	1.0751-1.0759	15-15.10
Oslo	2.5345-2.5400	2.5345-2.5370	6-6.10
London	253.94-255.35	253.94-254.83	10-10.10
Madrid	183.71-184.58	183.71-184.30	14-14.05
Paris	177.25-178.18	177.25-178.18	11-11.10
Japan	11.4181-11.4173	11.4181-11.4173	1.10-1.10
Geneva	9.9403-9.9403	9.9403-9.9403	1.10-1.10
Frankfurt	10.5710-10.5704	10.5710-10.5704	1.10-1.10
Tokyo	223.25-224.48	223.25-223.89	7-7.10
Hong Kong	20.54-20.70	20.54-20.67	4.40-4.40
London	2.2210-2.2210	2.2210-2.2210	10.10-10.10

Premium = per. Discount = dis.

OTHER STERLING RATES

Algeria gulfair*	109352-109360
Algeria dollar	2.12-2.12
Bahrain dirham	0.007-0.01
Brunei cruzeiro*	307.81-308.18
Cyprus pound	0.725-0.725
France franc	6.55-6.55
German drachma	320.15-323.35
Hong Kong dollar	10.000-12.000
India rupee	37.10-37.50
Kuwait dirham K.O.	1.000-1.000
Malaysia dollar	4.620-4.621
Mexico peso	4.000-4.000
New Zealand dollar	0.0043-0.0043
Saudi Arabia riyal	0.002-0.002
Singapore dollar	2.880-2.880
Sri Lanka rupee	12.000-12.000
U.A.R. new pound	5.512-5.512
U.A.R. old pound	5.512-5.512

Source: Bank of England

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	1.4705-1.4800
Italy	1.4705-1.4705
Japan	2.8774-2.8774
Australia	1.5005-1.5005
Canada	1.4717-1.4717
Denmark	6.5500-6.5500
Norway	7.0000-7.0000
Portugal	2.0000-2.0000
Switzerland	1.5105-1.5115
West Germany	1.5200-1.5227
France	6.5500-6.5500
Japan	178.00-178.10
Belgium (Cont.)	37.21-37.21
Hong Kong	7.7540-7.7540
Spain	16.05-16.10
Australia	10.13-10.13

MONEY RATES (%)

1 month	2 month	3 month	1 year	10 year
11.10-11.10	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50
11.10-11.10	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50

1 month	2 month	3 month	1 year	10 year
11.10-11.10	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50
11.10-11.10	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50

1 month	2 month	3 month	1 year	10 year
11.10-11.10	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50
11.10-11.10	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50

1 month	2 month	3 month	1 year	10 year
11.10-11.10	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50
11.10-11.10	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50

1 month	2 month	3 month	1 year	10 year
11.10-11.10	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50
11.10-11.10	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50

1 month	2 month	3 month	1 year	10 year
11.10-11.10	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50
11.10-11.10	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.50

Japan paves the way for stability

COMMENT

It looks like the Group of Seven finance ministers were not, after all, wasting their time when they travelled to London a week ago.

As suggested on this page, the Japanese and Americans appear to have struck a deal. Since the G7 meeting, the yen has strengthened significantly against the dollar. In return for America's co-operation in this task, the Japanese have agreed to cut interest rates. Two main questions remain from an international economic perspective. First, will the deal stick? If the yen starts to fall against the dollar again, all bets are off. Secondly, is Germany a party to the agreement? If it is, then the chances of an interest rate hike on July 11, are much diminished. The City and the government could then breathe a deep sigh of relief.

The best indication will come from the foreign exchanges. If the market stabilises against the dollar, despite yesterday's further confirmation of America's economic recovery, then the Bundesbank should not move. But if the market continues to weaken, it will be

clear that international co-operation is confined to America and Japan. Higher German interest rates would then be on the cards.

The stock market implications of yesterday's Japanese move are clearer. The cut in the ODR came just as the Nikkei index fell to the 23,000 level. That round number had been widely identified, as the trigger point for official anxiety about the capital ratios of big Japanese banks. This was no doubt a coincidence, but like many coincidences in Japan, it was laden with symbolic meaning.

The Japanese authorities made it clear two years ago that they were alarmed by the runaway asset price inflation in their markets for equities and land. The stock market crash in Tokyo last year, was the financial world's belated response to the monetary squeeze that the Bank of Japan initiated to tame the asset boom.

Even after the fall of nearly 50

per cent in Japanese equity prices last year, it was unclear whether the Bank of Japan was satisfied with its deflationary handiwork. Yesterday's cut in the ODR provided the clearest possible hint that the Bank of Japan was prepared to say enough is enough. As a result, the prospect of a further crash in Tokyo setting off a chain reaction in London and Wall Street, as in October 1987, has become more remote.

In this sense, the euphoric reaction of stock markets round the world yesterday was understandable. It does not follow, however, that yesterday's interest cut will set off a new leg of the worldwide bull market that will take equity prices round the world to undreamt of new highs. Japanese equity prices will not surge back to pre-crash levels, or

anywhere near. The demoralisation of Japanese investors resulting from the crash and attendant scandals should not be underestimated. The Japanese authorities, for their part, will do their best to prevent a new explosion of asset inflation for many years ahead. Investors round the world should take note.

FNFC encore

In Lancashire they reckon clogs turn to clogs in three generations. In the City the cycle is rather shorter, if the results from First National Finance Corporation are anything to go by.

The company has just suffered heavy losses, due to provisions on its property-based lending.

Seventeen years ago it did exactly the same, and sailed so close to the rocks that the Bank of England's lifeboat had to arrange a £360 million bail out.

Fortunately, the experience of the early Seventies is unlikely to be repeated. The retained loss of £12.1 million in the half year is serious, but it would take several years of provisions on the current scale before the group's capital position was threatened.

Tom Wrigley, the chief executive, is nevertheless taking the threat to First National's reserves seriously. The withdrawal from property development, and the cancellation of the £7.3 million interim dividend payment are not merely capital preservation measures but also signals to the group's bankers that they will not be called on to mount another rescue.

Mr Wrigley and his associates did not learn a great deal from the lessons of the group's history. First National was an aggressive

second mortgage and unsecured lender in the late Eighties. It placed heavy emphasis in its mortgage lending on asset value, and apparently rather less on the earnings power of the borrower.

Many of First National's customers, meanwhile, were taking out second mortgages to repay overdrafts, credit card bills and other commitments, so could hardly be considered cast-iron credit risks.

As the recession gripped, and house prices fell, many of First National's loans were left exposed. All it needed was a rise in unemployment for First National's loan book to become peppered with default notices and suspended interest accounts.

First National's future performance is entirely dependent on the property market. While it seems certain to remain in losses for the full year, a resurgence in house prices in 1992 could allow it to recover a significant part of its provisions from the sale of its substantial stock of repossessed homes. If instead the recession drags on, and values stay depressed, the outlook could remain bleak for some time.

Power of a difference in generators' private life



Heady brew: Alick Rankin, of Scottish & Newcastle

World Cup, but still deserves the 13p rise in its share price in response to an 18 per cent increase in pre-tax profits at a time when the economic background has been poor.

Chairman Alick Rankin reported £217 million pre-tax profits for the year to end-April (£183 million). Sales rose from £1.24 billion to £1.38 billion and earnings per share rose from 28.7p to 34.1p. The final dividend is 9.9p, making 15p, up 15.4 per cent.

S&N's operating profits rose 7 per cent to £226 million and a large chunk of the rise in pre-tax profits came from the decrease in the interest charge from £31.1 million to £13.3 million after the sale of Thistle Hotels to Mount Charlotte for £645 million. The gearing ratio is now 23.6 per cent.

The beer division increased its profits 12 per cent to £96.1

million. Volume growth was 2.3 per cent against a market that saw volumes fall by 2% per cent. S&N's take-home trade increased 7 per cent.

The company's 2,000 pubs fared less well. Profits from the retail division fell marginally from £36.1 million to £35.4 million as the result of the sale of 300 pubs.

The leisure division made £65.5 million against £44.5 million last year. The group now owns the whole of CenterParcs and occupancy rates have been high at the 12 European holiday centres.

The sector is likely to face increased competition, particularly in the free trade after the shake-out from the monopolies commission report into brewing. S&N is strongly placed, however, to benefit from the changes, and is likely to do a deal with a

European lager group within a year. The shares, up 13p at 283p, are on a price/earnings ratio of 7.2 times, assuming pre-tax profits of £238 million this year (Nomura). They are unlikely to perform as strongly in the short term as they have in the past, but are worth holding for the longer term.

Dowty

ONLY a month has passed since shareholders in Dowty Group, the aerospace and electronics firm, were informed that their chief executive, Tony Thatcher, was moving on to new pastures and that their chairman, Lord Harrowby, was bringing forward his retirement.

And it is less than three months since Dowty announced plans to cut its workforce by 2,500 and warned that pre-tax profits had fallen by up to a third.

But Dowty appears to be shaking off its misfortune. After April's job cuts the company's shares dropped to 173p. A few weeks later, after Mr Thatcher said he was leaving, they stood at 177p. Yesterday they rose to 191p, helped by a final dividend of 5.6p (5.5p) to give a total of 9.2p (9p).

The new management team of chief executive Bruce Ralph and chairman Roy Roberts stressed yesterday that business continued as normal. A little less flamboyant, a little more effective, was how Mr Roberts described the impact of the management changes.

Certainly there was nothing flamboyant about the preliminary announcement for the year to end-March. The 29 per cent fall in pre-tax profits to £60.6 million was in line with revised forecasts. The sharp increase in borrowings and gearing to £113 million and 44 per cent also matched expectations. Gearing should peak close to 50 per cent this year, as the company completes its expenditure on the aircraft landing gear factory in Montreal, and on Cognito, the British two-way data transmission system.

Dowty's exposure to the cash-strapped defence market has dropped to about 30 per cent of sales, but the prospects for civil orders do not look promising. Smith New Court expects a standstill in profits, and given this year's £4.8 million exceptional item, that points to a modest deterioration in operating profits. On a price earnings multiple approaching 13, still not the time to buy.

Redwood attacks US court awards

JOHN Redwood, the corporate affairs minister, has attacked the American legal system for the high damage settlements it is imposing on insurance companies, and said the settlements could lead to a rise in premiums and an increase in insurance company bankruptcies around the world.

Mr Redwood was giving the opening speech at the three-day World Insurance Congress in the Queen Elizabeth Conference Centre in London. He warned delegates of the effects on the insurance industry of the recent spate of high settlements decided by the American courts.

"We are worried by the trend of these settlements," he said. "I hope the US courts will remember that premium rates for policy holders who never present any claim may have to rise if the cost of settlements reached in the courts on long tail policies is too high."

"I hope US regulators realise that what would be bad news for Lloyd's could also be bad news, or bankruptcy, for insurance companies with limited liability around the world."

Mr Redwood's speech



'What is bad news for Lloyd's could also be bad for insurance firms around the world'

John Redwood

comes a week after the announcement of record losses of £510 million by Lloyd's for 1988. The loss was caused by provisions of £578 million that Lloyd's underwriting syndicates were forced to make against claims that occurred in past years.

Much of these provisions relate to possible claims from asbestosis and environmental damage, many of which are the subject of protracted litigation in the American courts.

Mr Redwood was addressing the conference delegates at a time when many international insurance companies are suffering heavy losses due

to intense competition, which has cut premiums, and a succession of disasters.

The Congress is subtitled "restructuring for opportunity", since many of the speakers are concentrating on the changes insurers and regulators are making to cope with the world downturn in the insurance market.

"An umbrella is not much use in a hurricane," Mr Redwood said. "The world's insurance markets have been lashed by cyclones, droughts, man-made disasters and the American courts."

Mr Redwood later underlined the government's com-

mitment to a single European insurance market. "I want to see a market place where a company established in London can operate in any of the other 11 member states without regulatory hassle."

"The question before any country is not, 'Can I impede the global insurance market?' but, 'Can I be a part of it?'" he said. He added that regulation should be limited to ensuring an insurance company's honesty and solvency, and not become involved with the terms of policies.

Mr Redwood's address was followed by a speech from David Coleridge, the chairman of Lloyd's. Mr Coleridge repeated his call for a new pollution clean-up fund in America to relieve pressure on insurers. He is backing a proposal for a 2 per cent levy on all American insurance policies, which would raise \$4 billion a year to handle all past cases of pollution.

This would leave the Superfund, the federal environmental programme, to concentrate on future pollution incidents.

NEIL BENNETT
Banking Correspondent

SOUTH WESTERN ELECTRICITY plc

A healthy first year

Results for the year ended 31 March 1991

	Historical Cost	Current Cost
Turnover	£779.4m	£779.4m
Profit before Tax	£66.2m	£40.4m
Profit after Tax	£51.2m	£25.4m
Pro Forma Earnings per Share	39.0p	19.0p
Dividend per Share	10.57p	10.57p

* Higher standards of customer service

* Number of electricity units distributed up 3%

* Financial results better than forecast at flotation

"The financial health of the Company is amply demonstrated by our results. We are now operating as a profit-oriented company with our policies targeted at achieving high standards of service. With our strong domestic profile we have a good starting point for further growth and I look forward to the future with confidence."

William Nicol

Chairman and Chief Executive

SWEB

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts will be posted to shareholders in mid August.

Others who would like a copy should contact Investor Relations.

South Western Electricity plc, 800 Park Avenue, Adas West, Almondsbury, Bristol BS12 4BE Tel: 0454 201101

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Changing places

MANY City analysts have a spell in journalism under their belts, but few would consider swapping the perks of a securities house for a career in newspapers. The exception is Brownie Maddox, media analyst at Kleinwort Benson, who leaves the firm this week, after five years, for a career in print. Maddox, aged 28, joins the *Financial Times* in September to cover City news and economics, and in the meantime has a couple of projects up her sleeve. Her departure has created a dilemma for KB. For she was putting the finishing touches to a research paper on Pearson, soon to be her new employer, and her work is unlikely to be published.

Bateman is back

RONNIE Bateman returns from Warburg Securities this week only to keep straight into

another job. He is joining Hoenig & Co to work alongside Peter Heming Johnson, formerly dealing partner at Rowe & Pitman and an old colleague. Bateman, who has established himself as one of the City's top sales traders since Big Bang, spent 40 years with the same firm in its different guises, starting with Read Hurst Brown in 1951 and moving on to Rowe & Pitman after the firms merged in 1975. He is president of the



I'm here for a 14-day cooling-off period

Stock Exchange Veterans Football Club.

Noise barrier

IF MR Justice McKinnon, long-suffering judge in the Blue Arrow trial fancies a drink, he should avoid Old Broad Street. The judge, who has grown used to the sound of drilling outside the Chancery Lane courtroom, would be amused to learn that patrons of Corney & Barrow, a champagne bar, have been subjected to a similar ordeal. The manager has installed a sound level meter and is promising half-price drinks if the noise exceeds 90 decibels. The offer is not open to building workers, but judges are welcome.

The name game

LAST week's £25 million bid for API by NMC, the packaging and property group, has had advisers delving into NMC's past. Maurice and Charles Satchi paid £1 million for a 20 per cent stake in the company in 1986 and

brought in Norman Gordon to run the business. After a fruitful buying spree, the Satchis sold out in 1989 for a reported £10 million. City observers always assumed NMC stood for Norman, Maurice and Charles. In fact, the company began life as plain National Mining Corporation.

Barn-storming

THE huge losses at Lloyd's have done little to cramp the style of Donald Birt, a popular figure in the market, who held a party at his Wiltshire estate on Saturday. Birt, a director of Minet Consultancy Services, and well known in the legal profession, invited 200 friends to a belated celebration of his 55th birthday. Pavilion Opera, a touring company, performed Mozart's *Così fan tutte* in a barn in which Oliver Cromwell sheltered before attacking War-dour Castle. "One of one's ambitions is to have a private opera at home," says Birt.

JON ASHWORTH

Portfolio PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the daily prize money entered. If you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Cash or Div
1	Unilever	Food	
2	Barclays	Bank/Discount	
3	Marica Spencer	Discount/Store	
4	CRH	Building/Road	
5	Utd Housing	Food	
6	Alford-Jones	Food	
7	Highland Dist	Food	
8	Bovis	Industrial A-D	
9	Dalry	Food	
10	Hamlyn Wharfedale	Industrial B-K	
11	Smith WH & A	Drugs/Stores	
12	Tesco	Food	
13	Morgan Cole	Industrial L-R	
14	Truist H	Industrial S-Z	
15	Bund	Paper/Print/Adv	
16	Jardine Math	Industrial B-K	
17	Utd Newspapers	Newspapers/Pub	
18	Spayhawk	Property	
19	Enterprise	Oil/Gas	
20	Thames	Transport	
21	Sovereign	Oil/Gas	
22	BCC Group	Industrial B-K	
23	Low & Bost	Industrial L-R	
24	Seabrook	Building/Road	
25	Severn Trent	Water	
26	TI	Industrial S-Z	
27	Amerchem	Chemicals/Plas	
28	Berthom	Electricals	
29	Johnson Matthey	Industrial B-K	
30	BOC	Industrial A-D	
31	CIP	Bank/Discount	
32	Ass New Z	Electricals	
33	Br Prolong	Bank/Discount	
34	Newman Tons	Building/Road	
35	Wagon Ind	Industrial S-Z	
36	Stam Water	Water	
37	LASMO	Oil/Gas	
38	Reuter	Industrial L-R	
39	RHM	Food	
40	Papson Ind	Paper/Print/Adv	
41	Cookson	Industrial A-D	
42	Hardy & Hanson	Food	
43	Lane	Motor/Aircraft	
44	Reed Int	Newspapers/Pub	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total

The £2,000 Portfolio Platinum prize was won yesterday by Geoffrey Payne, of Lytham St Anne's, Lancashire.

BRITISH FUNDS

Shorts (Under Five Years)	Five to Fifteen Years	Over Fifteen Years
100	100	100
101	101	101
102	102	102
103	103	103
104	104	104
105	105	105
106	106	106
107	107	107
108	108	108
109	109	109
110	110	110
111	111	111
112	112	112
113	113	113
114	114	114
115	115	115
116	116	116
117	117	117
118	118	118
119	119	119
120	120	120

UNDATED	INDEX-LINKED
100	100
101	101
102	102
103	103
104	104
105	105
106	106
107	107
108	108
109	109
110	110
111	111
112	112
113	113
114	114
115	115
116	116
117	117
118	118
119	119
120	120

BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

Bank	Discount	HP
100	100	100
101	101	101
102	102	102
103	103	103
104	104	104
105	105	105
106	106	106
107	107	107
108	108	108
109	109	109
110	110	110
111	111	111
112	112	112
113	113	113
114	114	114
115	115	115
116	116	116
117	117	117
118	118	118
119	119	119
120	120	120

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Confident start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began yesterday. Dealings end July 12. Settlement day July 15. Settlement day July 22. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices.

No.	Company	Price	Change	Yield	P/E
100	100	100			
101	101	101			
102	102	102			
103	103	103			
104	104	104			
105	105	105			
106	106	106			
107	107	107			
108	108	108			
109	109	109			
110	110	110			
111	111	111			
112	112	112			
113	113	113			
114	114	114			
115	115	115			
116	116	116			
117	117	117			
118	118	118			
119	119	119			
120	120	120			

No.	Company	Price	Change	Yield	P/E
100	100	100			
101	101	101			
102	102	102			
103	103	103			
104	104	104			
105	105	105			
106	106	106			
107	107	107			
108	108	108			
109	109	109			
110	110	110			
111	111	111			
112	112	112			
113	113	113			
114	114	114			
115	115	115			
116	116	116			
117	117	117			
118	118	118			
119	119	119			
120	120	120			

No.	Company	Price	Change	Yield	P/E
100	100	100			
101	101	101			
102	102	102			
103	103	103			
104	104	104			
105	105	105			
106	106	106			
107	107	107			
108	108	108			
109	109	109			
110	110	110			
111	111	111			
112	112	112			
113	113	113			
114	114	114			
115	115	115			
116	116	116			
117	117	117			
118	118	118			
119	119	119			
120	120	120			

No.	Company	Price	Change	Yield	P/E
100	100	100			
101	101	101			
102	102	102			
103	103	103			
104	104	104			
105	105	105			
106	106	106			
107	107	107			
108	108	108			
109	109	109			
110	110	110			
111	111	111			
112	112	112			
113	113	113			
114	114	114			
115	115	115			
116	116	116			
117	117	117			
118	118	118			
119	119	119			
120	120	120			

No.	Company	Price	Change	Yield	P/E
100	100	100			
101	101	101			
102	102	102			
103	103	103			
104	104	104			
105	105	105			
106	106	106			
107	107	107			
108	108	108			
109	109	109			
110	110	110			
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- CUTTING COURT DELAYS 29
- ENGLISH AT THE EASTERN FRONT 29
- LAW REPORT 30

Frances Gibb looks at the growing popularity of mediation as a way to settle disputes

How to talk your way out of court

Long, expensive court battles and multi-million pound awards have been the hall-mark of 20th century litigation. In the next decade, there is likely to be a shift towards cheaper, quicker and more informal ways of settling disputes — without going to trial.

Already, what is loosely tagged "alternative dispute resolution" (ADR) is taking off in the United Kingdom. Tina Abley, a 21-year-old mother from Kidderminster, in Hereford and Worcester, suffered severe leg injuries when riding pillion on a motor bike in 1984. As is often the case with accident claims, it took several years before a settlement was reached. However, Mrs Abley was, at least, spared court proceedings at the end of the long wait.

London and Edinburgh, the insurance company involved, proposed settling the dispute through ADR. A mediator was appointed and, after a three hour meeting last November, a five figure sum was agreed. Mrs Abley says it was "quick and straightforward. I would recommend it; it was informal and not frightening in any way."

Gareth Thompson, of Douglas Wood Thompson, Mrs Abley's solicitor, is also sold on the benefits of ADR. He says: "We had an opening exchange of views, then the mediator invited us to go into separate rooms, while he shuffled between us facilitating discussion. The process could be applied to any kind of dispute. Anything that prevents the need for a full court hearing, with all its attendant costs and delays, has to be excellent."

What is ADR? Lord Donaldson, the Master of the Rolls, said last week that it was an umbrella term, or buzz word, for a variety of procedures, some of which have been in use for many years in the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. While ADR involves the use of a neutral mediator, that person does not impose a settlement as does a judge or arbitrator.

There are several bodies in the UK involved with mediation or its close neighbour, arbitration. A pioneer of ADR here is IDR Europe, the brainchild of Richard Schiffer, an American lawyer. In 1989, Mr Schiffer established the first company in London dedicated to offering a mediation service in commercial disputes, and it boasts an 80 per cent settlement rate. That spawned ADR Net, a regional

'We are trying to break the logjam of cases that settle at the doors of the court'

network, launched in March this year, of 15 law firms who are committed to mediation. Members include Pinsent of Birmingham; Linnells in Oxford; Hunt Dickinson in Nottingham; and Eliot and Co, Manchester. ADR Net is a non-profit company enabling members to offer mediation to clients. The firms have access to a pool of mediators (provided through IDR Europe) and mediation training.

Brian Beckett, of IDR, says: "We felt that if we did not get solicitors involved in ADR, then they would block it. But the take-up has been positive; there is considerable interest among firms."

Solicitors who become mediators can widen their services to clients, he says. "Lawyers can make good mediators: they know the legal background to a dispute, but you have to train them so that they know it is not their decision, it is the parties' decision."

ADR is launching a register today, and is inviting law firms that are interested in mediation and its training to sign. IDR has handled about 60 mediation cases since it began. Most come from the London and Edinburgh insurance company, which has agreed to refer a certain number of cases (mostly personal injury and professional negligence) to IDR a year. Clive Fletcher, a claims director at London and Edinburgh, says that among the non-commercial disputes it has sent to IDR, about half have been successfully mediated. "It may sound low but when one considers its newness it is not a bad start, given we are a bunch of traditionalists who are slow to accept new ideas and this is a radical concept."

In November last year, and with the backing of the Confederation of British Industry, the Centre for Dispute Resolution (CEDR) was launched. CEDR, which is non-profit-making and is funded by members' subscriptions, was initially made up of six London law firms (Turner, Kenneth Brown, McKenna, Berwin Leighton, Lovell White Durrant, Masons and Grovers), but it has grown to include many others. It has the backing of companies including ICI, Ford, BAT and Trafalgar House, and accountants such as PwC and Arthur Andersen.

As well as mediation, CEDR promotes another form of ADR called the mini-trial, or "executive tribunal", in which a panel of senior management representatives



Spared the ordeal of court: Tina Abley, a young mother who benefited from mediation

from each side of the dispute, with a neutral mediator, hears representations from the parties (usually through their lawyers) and helps them settle.

David Miles, of Grovers, a CEDR founder, says CEDR and ADR Net complement each other. "We look rather blue chip, involving large companies, and primarily London-based, with an emphasis on disputes in industry, whereas ADR Net has been effective with solicitors' firms outside London and in dealing with the smaller disputes."

As well as the benefits in speed, flexibility and cost, ADR enables commercial relationships to be preserved. Mr Miles says: "I recently completed a mediation relating to the construction industry. It took less than a week to resolve the issues and more than £10 million was involved."

Although there is still resistance in some quarters of the legal profession, Mr Miles says lawyers should not see ADR as a threat. "We all want happy clients; if the client cannot even afford to go to court to settle a dispute, he will not be happy. And there will always be those cases that cannot be settled this way."

With ADR, we are trying to break the logjam of those last 10 per cent of cases that settle at the doors of the court."

As well as CEDR, and ADR Net, there is the British Academy of Experts, with its new register of mediators and training schemes. Members come from a variety of disciplines. Stanley Prastker, a senior

partner of Lubbock Fines, the accountants, is an accredited mediator and experienced arbitrator. "Those with a professional background are much in demand," he says. "Becoming a good mediator is largely a matter of knowing how to apply certain techniques."

Then there is arbitration, in many ways the forerunner of mediation, with its bodies, the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators and the London Court of International Arbitration (LCIA). Arbitration differs from mediation in that the arbitrator is appointed to make a decision that the parties agree will be binding. Like mediation, it is held in private, but it is closer to the court process: the arbitrators' award is final, although there is a right of appeal on a point of law. The institute last year handled about 1,500 arbitration cases, many through its trade arbitration schemes.

Robert Morgan, of the institute, argues that arbitration and ADR should not be seen as alternatives to the court process, but part of it. Under a new link between the mediation and arbitration bodies, people wanting their disputes resolved either by CEDR or the LCIA will first be offered the services of IDR.

Lord MacKay of Clashfern, the Lord Chancellor, has established a working party under Lord Justice Beldam into new, flexible ways of settling disputes outside the bounds of traditional litigation. But there is no risk of the courts — or lawyers — being put out of business.

Lord Donaldson last week warned about moving toward ADR too quickly; he, too, argued that it should not be an alternative to litigation, but part of the process. The threat of the courts and an imposed settlement needed to be "ever present in the background" if there was to be a real spur to settlement of disputes before trial, he said.

with 163 claims against doctors, dentists and health authorities.

Mind games

THE Florida Supreme Court has ruled that divorced parents can be barred from prejudicing their children against their former spouses.

The American National Law Journal reports that a lower court in Miami ruled that Laurel Schurz should surmise a relationship between her children and their father after finding that "the blind, brainwashed, bigoted belligerence of the children towards the father grew from the soil nurtured, watered and tilted by the mother."

The appeal court recently decided that it should forbid the bed but cannot require the good. Andre Leinoff, the husband's lawyer, says: "It is telling parents that they cannot mess around with the minds of their children."

Such a decision has been long overdue. Having witnessed the torment in this country to which such behaviour can lead, perhaps English courts might consider a little "Americanisation" of our matrimonial law.

SCRIVENOR

Solicitors state the real cost of justice

LAWYERS who practise criminal law are angry about the way their work is portrayed in the Legal Aid Board's 1990-91 report published last week. The report places great emphasis on the way the average cost per case has risen beyond inflation and seems to place the primary blame on the lawyers involved. Solicitors working to maintain and improve standards know this is not fair and that for them the average net profit per case has fallen significantly.

Most solicitors need feel ashamed about nothing in the report.

First, there are the statistics that have received no publicity. At a time of public concern to ensure that suspects' confessions are reliable, solicitors advised nearly 400,000 suspects in police stations.

The average cost of doing so fell in real terms, as it has in every year since the statutory scheme was introduced. On that basis, the average cost of advising every suspect is now 15 per cent lower than in 1986.

The same applies to the court duty solicitor scheme. More than 220,000 people were represented, of whom more than 40 per cent were held in custody. The average cost has fallen in real terms by more than 20 per cent since the scheme was introduced. Advice under the "green form" scheme was given to more than 200,000 criminal matters. The board accepts that any increase in cost is explained by increased volume and rates of remuneration. There has been no increase in the number of hours worked per case. The solicitors doing this work are the same as those criticised over magistrates' court work. The board has chosen to concentrate its attention on the cost of those proceedings. Here, too, there has been a significant increase in the work. More defendants are being brought before the courts, more are applying for legal aid, and more have their applications granted initially or on appeal.

Even so, there has been an increase in the average cost per case of 11.4 per cent in real terms. The board commissioned research to explain why this should be the case.

Three main factors are identified. One of these is clearly outside the control of solicitors and has been the source of repeated complaint by the profession. A quarter of the increase in costs was caused by longer waiting times in court. Waiting is a loss-making activity for lawyers as the rate at which it is paid is below the cost of keeping a solicitor in employment.

The remaining increase comprises additional letters sent by solicitors and additional time spent in attending clients and on the preparation of their cases. Yet the

research also reveals that the cause of this is known. The average length of a case has risen by 24 per cent in the three years covered by the survey. It would be strange indeed if a client did not require some extra attention in that additional time.

The additional time needs to be put into context. At 1990 prices in London a client would have been seen for an additional 12 minutes and an additional 11 minutes would have been spent in preparation. Meanwhile, cases have lasted more than 60 days on average, 12 days longer.

The board has shown itself keen to improve standards. The need to keep clients advised of the position in writing has been particularly emphasised. One additional letter per case, which is all the survey reveals, is hardly excessive and, indeed, the board's costs appeals subcommittee has expressly approved the practice of confirming in writing the outcome of a hearing. Meanwhile, the profession is aware of additional documentation to be read, tapes to be considered and legislation that is increasingly complex. The board hopes to be able to achieve a shortening in the time that a case takes to conclude. Once more, it will have the support of the profession. Cash flow restraints are such that solicitors want to be paid for completing a case at the earliest opportunity. The research shows that the costs are higher if counsel are instructed, although not assigned by the legal aid order.

This is not the fault of the solicitors, who are required to submit a full record of their work and counsel's fee sheet. The board has to apply the regulations, fairly apportioning any shortfall between solicitors and barristers concerned.

The board is also to review the interrelation of the various forms of legal assistance, but only limited savings will be involved. The work being done at every stage is essentially different.

In essence, the savings that will be made in payments to solicitors by a closer analysis of their bills is limited indeed. They will stand investigation because the profession is committed to providing a quality service for its clients. On the other hand, there is much that can be achieved with the goodwill of the other agencies involved in the criminal justice system. In that aim, the board has the profession's support, provided that its clients do not suffer. It is a pity that greater emphasis was not placed on that aspect in the publicity material that the board chose to release.

© The author is the secretary of the London Criminal Courts Solicitors' Association



BRIEF
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GOVERNMENT OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

The Cayman Islands Government invites applications for the post of:

CROWN COUNSEL

The Cayman Islands are a British dependency in the West Indies, located 450 miles south of Miami. The population is approximately 26,000 and the islands enjoy one of the highest standards of living in the Caribbean. The legal system is based upon the English model.

The successful applicant will be responsible for conducting criminal prosecutions and civil litigation on behalf of the Government of the Cayman Islands. Crown Counsel will also be called upon to advise Government on a wide range of legal issues including planning, land registration, immigration, company law and the general interpretation of local statutes. Experience in advocacy is essential and specialist knowledge in one or more of the above fields would be useful.

Applicants should be Barristers or Solicitors with five or more years practical post qualification experience.

Salary will be in the range of CI\$ 35,496 - CI\$ 47,376 (CI\$ 1 = US\$ 1.20) per annum tax free, depending on experience. A Contracted Officer's Supplement of 15% of annual salary is paid monthly with salary. The appointment will be on contract for two years in the first instance. Benefits include air passages and free medical care.

Application forms, together with Job Description and notes on condition of service are available from:

The Cayman Islands Government Office.

Trevour House
 100 Brompton Road
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Applications forms, together with a curriculum vitae, should be completed and returned by 26 July 1991.

Hide and seek with the taxman

"WATCH out when winding up offshore companies," says Paul Morris, a tax partner with BDO Binder Hamlyn. The temptation to wind up companies, set up in the palm-tree zone to avoid tax, before the Finance Act 1988 makes them liable for UK tax in 1993 may have exactly the opposite effect.

Mr Morris says: "Companies may be able to avoid the tax implications merely by transferring all their assets to a non-UK company or simply by closing the business. Either way, there will be a need to deal with the old company by liquidation."

If a UK liquidator is appointed, it could, however, bring the company within the UK tax net immediately. Mr Morris advises: "Problems can be avoided by appointing a non-UK company."

Plain speaking

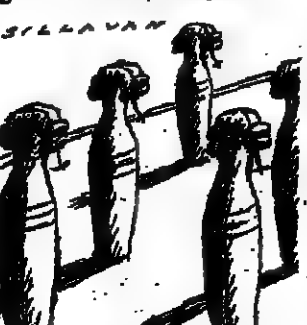
THE Law Society has introduced two new standard

INS AND OUTS

forms of business lease, one for a whole building and the other for part of a building. The idea is to give the public and the profession straightforward, shorter forms of lease in plain English free of "legalese".

Duel in the fun

THE annual weekend frolic enjoyed recently by leaders of the Bar and the Law Society nearly ran aground. The idea of John Hayes, the secretary general of the society, was to



take a barge down the Kennet and Avon canal to the George Inn at Bathampton, Avon, for a night playing skittles. The

pub considered suitable for a meeting of the two branches of the legal profession is reputed to have been the site of the last duel in England. All went well until the barge became stuck on a mudflat. Mercifully for the evening, Roger Pannone, Britain's leading disaster lawyer, was on hand to save the day.

Fighting claims

SUCH is the rapid growth in compensation claims against negligent solicitors and other professionals that Irwin Mitchell, the Sheffield and Birmingham firm, has set up a specialist professional negligence unit. Claims already being handled by the firm involve more than 100 actions for negligence, mainly against solicitors, but also against other professionals including accountants, surveyors, structural engineers and financial advisers.

The unit is a natural development from its existing medical negligence unit, which was formed five years ago. The unit is now dealing

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Shifting delay — or cutting it?

Changes to make civil courts more efficient have been made, after five years' preparation.

Allan Davies questions whether they will work

A package of reforms to the civil courts has just come into effect. The reforms are the climax of five years' work set in train when Lord Hailsham, then Lord Chancellor, appointed the civil justice review in 1985 to make recommendations to reduce delays, costs and complexity.

Since yesterday, the restrictions on county court jurisdiction in tort and contract matters have been removed and the county court will have a concurrent jurisdiction with the High Court for the institution of proceedings, save for specified exceptions.

This means that all personal injury claims involving less than £50,000 must be started in the county court. For claims above this figure, proceedings can be started in the High Court, but the summons must contain a certificate stating that the value of the claim is more than £50,000.

If proceedings are started in the High Court and less than £50,000 is awarded, the plaintiff will be penalised in costs. Most personal injury litigation claims have a value of less than £50,000, so much personal injury litigation will go to the county court and will, if it goes to trial, be heard by circuit judges. The intention is to reduce delays in settling compensation claims.

There are also procedural changes, including a reduction in the period for service of summons, early disclosure of the medical evidence by the plaintiff and an early exchange of witness statements.

The changes are aimed at enabling the parties to see the strength of each other's case in order to encourage early settlements of the action, thus

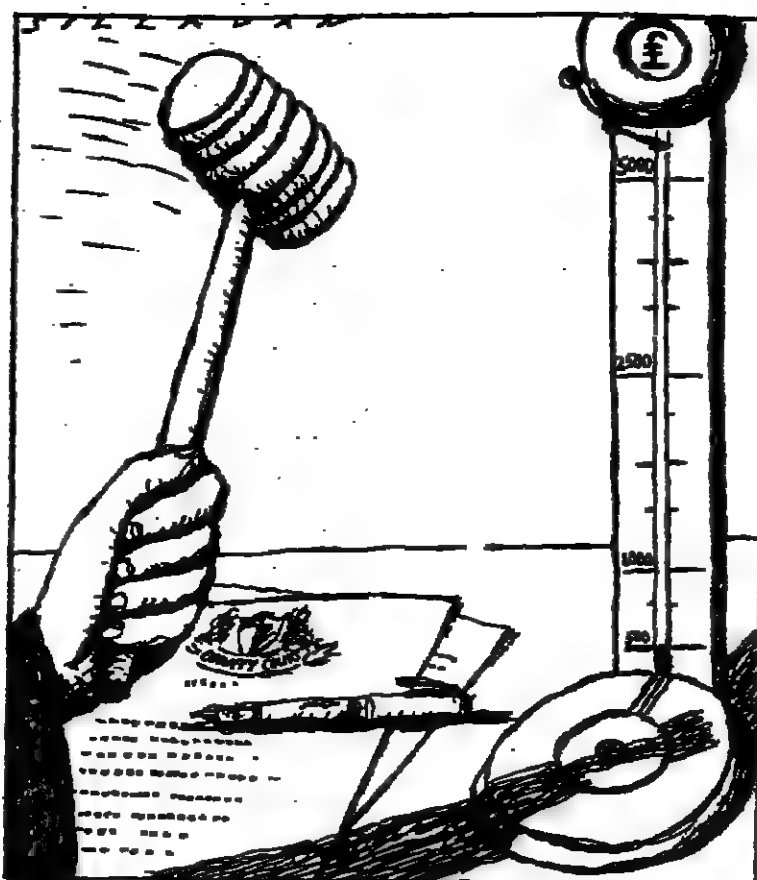
reducing the pressure on the courts from cases that go to trial. Fewer than 2 per cent of the cases started for damages for personal injuries actually get to court.

The former registrars of the district registry of the High Court and the county court are now district judges (the Masters of the Supreme Court retain their title) and their trial jurisdiction of £1,000 has been increased to £5,000, which was formerly the jurisdiction of a circuit judge.

The county court judges will now have the same authority as a High Court judge to grant interim relief other than an Anton Piller order, which is an order from the court entitling the plaintiff to enter a defendant's premises and seize documents. The other exception is a Mareva order (other than in matrimonial proceedings or by certain types of judge sitting in the county court), which freezes a party's assets. These orders can be granted only by a High Court judge.

To reduce delays in county court trials caused by adjournments through lack of judge time, the Lord Chancellor has introduced 74 trial centres throughout the country. Each will have several courts serviced by a number of judges hearing civil cases, which will avoid cases being part-heard, then adjourned. A great fault of the old system was that the circuit judge was at a court for only a certain number of days. If a case were not completed, it could be adjourned for two or three months before the judge was again available.

Claims of up to £1,000 (previously £500) will now be referred automatically to small-claims arbitration.



There has been no change in the actual procedure, but more rules will be introduced next January to make the procedure more "consumer-friendly". The increase in the "small claims" limit could result in a refusal of applications for legal aid for proceedings where the value of the claim is less than £1,000, as is now the case in claims for less than £500.

The changes impose an additional burden on the county courts, the work of which has increased substantially in recent years. The county court, besides being the principal court for debt collecting and housing matters, is where all matrimonial proceedings now start.

The recent changes in which the county court has ceased to hold sittings of the county court by large credit firms by computer has reduced some of the work load. Doubts have been expressed, however, about whether the court can cope with the

extra jurisdiction being imposed on it. The work load of some designated county courts will increase further when the Children Act 1989 comes into force in October 1991.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Mackay of Clashfern, has said he will increase the county court staffing levels by an additional 400 staff, and these are being taken on and trained. However, it is still doubtful whether implementing the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Civil Justice will achieve its aim of reducing delay, cost and complexity.

The removal of much of the trial work from the High Court may bring some savings. But unless there are enough circuit and district judges to deal with the work transferred from the High Court, the trial delays of the High Court will only have shifted to the county court.

● The author is secretary to the civil litigation committee

London firms are helping to rewrite East European law

English join the East's velvet revolution

THE love affair between English lawyers and Eastern Europe is flourishing. Yesterday Lovell White Durrant's new Prague office opened; two weeks ago Nabarro Nathanson announced it was setting up a joint office in Warsaw with Weil Goshal and Manges, an American law firm. It is almost impossible to find a big London firm that does not claim to be rewriting the laws of an Eastern European state. The implication is that when these countries eventually publish their new legal codes, the language may be Ruritanian, but the ideas will be hallowed in London.

Whether the reality matches the hype is doubtful. One City lawyer says: "We are providing them with advice and recommendations, but it seems to be going into a black hole. They absorb everything, but we get no feedback or response."

After 50 years of foreign oppression, the signs are that the Czechs will now want to do things their way, although they are keen to benefit from others' experience. The country urgently needs to bring its legal framework into line with the norms of a market economy so that property rights and contracts can be asserted and defended.

Czechoslovakia, in particular, is proving to be one of the darlings of London lawyers. It is claimed that the so-called "velvet revolution" was initiated by the law school at Prague university and that the historic affluence of Czechoslovakia (the third richest country in Europe in 1939) and its reasonable manufacturing base make it an ideal candidate for joint ventures.

S. J. Berwin has claimed lead position among London lawyers for its work in Czechoslovakia. But that may be challenged by Lovell White Durrant's initiative, which is in association with Sodoma and Soucek, a leading firm of Czech advocates. Lovell also now has two Czech lawyers on its staff and has what is probably the unique distinction of employing a lawyer with joint English and Czech legal qualifications, Irena Ronova.

Heading Lovell's Prague practice is Christopher Smith.



Devotedly qualified: Irena Ronova

who has a background in manufacturing; a choice that gives the clue to the way Lovell believes the Czech economy will go. While S. J. Berwin has done much work for the governments (the federal and the two republics), Lovell will focus on joint ventures, particularly in manufacturing.

"If I were still in industry I would now be thinking seriously about an investment in Czechoslovakia," Mr Smith says. Triplex-Lloyd has already pulled off a coup

through its joint venture with the Prague aero engine manufacturer, Aero AS, and, as Mr Smith says, the Czech government has taken a fairly generous view of the value of know-how when assessing the worth of the Western contributions to a joint venture.

"The result is that know-how with a nil balance sheet value contributed to a Czech joint venture suddenly acquires a considerable worth as it is exchanged for shares in the joint venture company," Mr Smith says. "In the case of a UK company, this shows up in the profit and loss account as an income receipt."

The secret of success is knowing the right people in ministries and being able to plug into a net of legal contacts. Lovell, through Sodoma and Soucek, and S. J. Berwin (through its associated office, Klein Holer Doskova and Janout) believe they have their fingers on the pulse of Czech legal and commercial thinking.

From the Czech viewpoint, the advantage of working with these firms is their credibility in Brussels and familiarity with European Community law. Ten years has been set as the timescale to start bringing some of the East European countries into the EC, but Dr Julian Lew, of S. J. Berwin, argues this is too long. "With its Western outlook and being just 90 minutes flying time from London, Czechoslovakia has all the background for joining the EC sooner rather than later." If that happens, London lawyers will be able to claim a part of the credit.

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Law Report July 2 1991

Procedure for transferring cases to the county court

Practice Direction (Queen's Bench Division: Transfer of proceedings to county court)
Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, issued a practice direction on June 26 on the procedure under the new section 40 of the County Courts Act 1984 which came into effect on July 1.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said:

1 New section 40
The practice direction was intended to govern the practice both in the Central Office of the Supreme Court and in the district registries concerning the application of subsections (1), (2), (3), (4) and (8) of the new section 40 as substituted by section 2 of the Courts and Legal Services Act 1990.

The practice direction did not apply to actions in any Admiralty or Commercial Court nor any Admiralty or Commercial list; nor did it apply to Official Referees' Business.

2 Proceedings which must proceed in a county court

Under section 40(1) and (8) certain proceedings were required to be in a county court. If at any stage of proceedings it appeared to a judge, master or district judge that section 40(1) or (8) applied he should direct the court to give notice to all parties in Form PF 200. If all the parties were before the court, the giving of notice under Form PF 200 might be dispensed with and the judge, master or district judge might then determine whether section 40(1) and (8) applied and, if so, whether to transfer the proceedings under section 40(1)(a) or to strike them out under section 40(1)(b).

3 Proceedings which might be transferred to a county court

(i) Under section 40(2) proceedings might at any stage be transferred to a county court, having regard to the criteria set out in article 7(5) of the High Court and County Courts Jurisdiction Order (SI 1991 No 724) (see paragraph 8 below). Under section 40(3) an order under section 40(2) might be made either by the High Court of its own motion or on the application of any party to the proceedings.

(ii) Where the application was made by a party to the proceedings the normal rules relating to the normal rules relating to *inter partes* summonses should apply.

(iii) Where it appeared to a judge, master or district judge that any proceedings ought to be transferred to a county court, he should direct the court to give notice to all parties in Form PF 202. If all the parties were before the court, the giving of notice under Form PF 202 might be dispensed with and the court might then determine whether to order the transfer of proceedings to a county court.

4 Review by court after setting down

All proceedings set down in the Queen's Bench Division in the Central Office or in the district registries should be considered by a master or district judge within seven days of setting down. He might either order that the proceedings should remain in the High Court for trial, or direct the court to give notice in Form PF 200 or Form PF 202 to all parties or refer the matter to the judge in charge of the non-jury list (London) or to the presiding judge or such other judge as the presiding judge might direct (on circuit) to decide whether a notice in Form PF 200 or Form

PF 202 should be issued.
5 Procedure for hearing objections, or in the absence of objections
(i) Any party who objected to the proposal to transfer an action to a county court or to the particular county court proposed in Form PF 200 or Form PF 202, or to the proposal to strike out an action, must complete Form PF 201 or Form PF 203 as appropriate and file it in the Central Office or the appropriate district registry within 14 days of receipt of the notice in Form PF 200 or Form PF 202.

(ii) Upon the filing of a notice of objection in Form PF 201 or Form PF 203 the court should fix an appointment for the hearing of such objection and cause all parties to be sent a notice of such appointment within 14 days of the filing of the notice of objection in Form PF 201 or Form PF 203.

(iii) Where no notice of objection was filed in the Central Office or the district registry within the time limited, the master or district judge should make an order transferring the action to the county court specified in the notice of proposed transfer, or strike out the action, as the case might be.

6 Choice of county court

Where transfer of proceedings was ordered under section 40(1)(a) or 40(2) by the High Court, such transfer should be to this county court as the High Court considered appropriate, having taken into account the matters set out in section 40(4), namely the convenience of the parties and that of any other persons likely to be affected and the state of business in the courts concerned.

7 Application to proceedings

which had been transferred to the High Court

Those directions applied equally to proceedings transferred to the High Court by a county court as to proceedings started in the High Court.

8 Article 7(5) of the High Court and County Courts Jurisdiction Order 1991

Article 7(5) provided: "The High Court and the county courts, when considering whether to exercise their powers under section 40(2), 41(1) or 42(2) of the County Courts Act 1984 shall have regard to the following criteria: (a) the financial substance of the action, including the value of any counterclaim, (b) whether the action is otherwise important and, in particular, whether it raises questions of importance to persons who are not parties or questions of general public interest, (c) the complexity of the facts, legal issues, remedies or procedures involved, and (d) whether transfer is likely to result in a more speedy trial of the action; but no transfer shall be made on the grounds of subparagraph (d) alone."

9 Suitability for High Court trial

In having regard to the criteria set out in article 7(5) above, actions including one or more of the following types of case whether by claim or counterclaim might be considered important and therefore suitable for trial in the High Court:

1 Professional negligence 2 Fatal accidents 3 Fraud or undue influence 4 Defamation 5 Malicious prosecution or false imprisonment 6 Claims against the police.

10 Appeal

Appeal from the order of a master or district judge in relation to any order made

under the present practice direction would lie to the judge in charge of the non-jury list (London) or to the presiding judge (on circuit) or to such other High Court judge as either of those judges might direct.

11 Hearing of transferred actions

Actions transferred to county courts under section 40 should be heard by a circuit judge and not by a recorder or assistant recorder without the prior approval of a presiding judge.

12 Statement of the value of the action

(i) In proceedings to which applied the Rules of the Supreme Court (Amendment No 2) (SI 1991 No 1329) required a statement of the value of the action to be lodged in court and served on every other party at times specified in those rules. The statement of value should be in Form PF 204 and should be lodged in the Central Office or in the district registry where the action was proceeding and be served on every other party within such time as those rules required or, upon directions being given following a hearing under Order 14, within such time as the court might direct or, if no directions were given, within 14 days.

(ii) In default of lodging of a statement of the value of the action within the time limited for so doing under those rules following a hearing under Order 14 or on a summons for directions, the court should forthwith and without issuing notice in Form PF 200 or Form PF 202 take all such steps as were required to transfer the proceedings to the appropriate county court. Any party not in default either as to lodging or

Failure to observe invalid condition

Regina v Elmbridge Borough Council, Ex parte Health Care Corporation Ltd and Another
Before Mr Justice Popplewell
[Judgment May 23]

A condition imposed on detailed planning approval which had not been reserved under the outline planning permission was not a condition, however reasonable, which the planning authority was entitled to impose.

Although the condition was invalid, failure to comply with it rendered ineffective the commencement of works within the time limit imposed to keep that permission alive for the purposes of section 41 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 and as alternative remedies had been open to the holder of the permission but had not been exercised then judicial review was not available.

Mr Justice Popplewell so held in the Queen's Bench Division on May 23 when refusing the application of the Health Care Corporation Ltd for judicial review of decisions of Elmbridge Borough Council (H) on October 25, 1989 that their outline planning consent had not been complied with and (L) on August 2, 1984 imposing a condition on the grant of detailed permission.

Mr Alan Wilkie for the applicants, Mr Reginald Ground, QC and Miss Katherine Astanotis for the council.

MR JUSTICE POPPLEWELL said that the detailed consent sought to impose a fresh condition which was inconsistent with and cut down the outline permission. He submitted that as a matter of principle the council could not cut down the outline permission at that stage as the outline permission was the permission for all purposes.

His Lordship had been told that point had never been authoritatively decided.

It was accepted that outline planning permission was planning permission for all purposes but that it might not be implemented until there had been approval of any reserved matters and it was clear law that reserved matters might not be used to alter the nature of the development for which outline consent had been granted: see Department of Environment Circular 1/85, paragraphs 38 and 39.

In the instant case, what had been reserved in the outline planning permission was limited to the design of the access road and was not related to the question whether land was available for the purpose.

The condition imposed on the detailed approval was not something which had been reserved under the outline planning permission and was not a condition, however reasonable, in might appear, which the council was entitled to impose.

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With an established reputation for building and construction-related work as well as insurance and general commercial litigation for major public companies and insurers, the Partners are now seeking to strengthen and further develop the existing Company/Commercial Department, already recently supplemented by the integration of a senior Company/Commercial Partner.

COMPANY/COMMERCIAL PARTNER

To build upon the existing high calibre client base, a further senior solicitor, probably already a partner, is sought with at least five years' relevant experience and a proven track record of achievement within an established practice. An excellent academic background is essential. Reflecting this unique opportunity to take an active role in the next stage of the firm's growth, a substantial salary and benefits package, together with an immediate partnership where appropriate, will be offered.

COMPANY/COMMERCIAL ASSISTANT

To complement the senior appointment, an assistant with 1-3 years' post qualification experience in a substantial practice is also sought. A strong, ambitious personality should be combined with an ability to undertake high quality company/commercial work within this thriving environment. Again, the salary and benefits package offered will be excellent.

Applications should be made to **Roger Doulton (Staff Partner)** or **David Raff** (Company/Commercial Partner), Winward Fearon & Co, 35 Bow Street, London WC2E 7AU. Tel: (071) 836 9081, Fax: (071) 836 8382.

CHAMBERS & PARTNERS

LONDON: 74 Long Lane, London EC1A 9ET. MANCHESTER: 53 Princess Street, Manchester M2 4EQ

Risk Sharing

Risk-sharing between employer and employee has always been popular where a small firm takes on a lawyer with his or her own following. It makes sense for both sides. Neither knows for sure what the following will be. The employee is happy to receive the billings if the billings are high, and the employer is keen to share in the profits which come from their own clientele. A typical arrangement is for the employee to receive a basic salary (the size of which reflects the confidence placed in the employee) plus a third of own-client billings above a certain threshold. This kind of risk-sharing, however, has never been popular with the larger firms. I once met a solicitor with a useful - if somewhat modest - following (his main client was an importer of garden statuary and plastic gnomes). He had come to London for an interview with a top City firm and had suggested to them, by way of an inducement, that he bring his clients with him in return for a share of the billings. The suggestion, he told me, went down like a lead balloon. Larger firms will talk in terms of partnership: commission arrangements tend to be discouraged.

Risk-sharing is now being adopted even where the candidate has no following. This seems to be a new development. Candidates are offered a low starting salary plus a percentage of their profit costs, whether such costs are billed to their own clients or to clients of the firm. It is a hard-nosed arrangement, but at least it allows the firm to take on another solicitor where the future workload is uncertain and presents the employee with an alternative to unemployment.

Michael Chambers

INDUSTRY & BANKING

COMMERCIAL LAWYER: LONDON

c £30,000 pa
Solicitor or barrister with approx 2 yrs exp in commercial law to handle high-value contracts with well-known engineering company.

EMERGENCY LAWYER: SOUTH EAST

c £35,000 plus car
Lawyer with around 5 yrs exp in oil, gas, construction, etc., to join small dept handling international joint ventures.

MIDLANDS Property Vacancies...

Several well-known firms in the Midlands seek experienced commercial property lawyers. For details ring Zof Grant.

COMMERCIAL LAWYER: E. MIDLANDS

c £30,000 package
Commercial lawyer with 5 yrs' exp to handle international contracts in engineering company. Foreign languages useful.

INTERNATIONAL COMPANY: FRANCE

c £30,000 package
Opportunity for commercial lawyer with at least 5 yrs exp to join international contracting company in France.

FINANCE: SOUTH COAST

to £30,000 + benefits
Solicitor with 2-4 yrs commercial exp to handle broad company/finance law in well-known financial organisation.

PRIVATE PRACTICE

LONDON

Banking Law: City
2-5 yrs qual, for med-sized firm, to handle syndicated loans, swaps, asset/project finance, etc.

Corporate Tax: City

1-3 yrs qual, for 30-partner blue-chip firm, to advise on high-value corporate transactions.

Company/Commercial: West End

Partner-designate position with med-sized firm acting for PLCs & multinationals.

Intellectual Property: City

2-5 yrs qual IP lawyer for leading commercial firm's IP Group. Litigious and non-lit. work.

Commercial Litigation: City

NQ solr with good academics & City articles to handle wide-ranging commercial disputes.

Civil & Commercial Litigation: West End

All-round litigator to be no. 2 in lit dept handling wide range of commercial disputes.

London: 071-606 9371 (Fax: 071-600 1793) Manchester: 061-226 2122 (Fax: 061-226 2213)

PROVINCES

Corporate Law: West Yorkshire
Top commercial firm. Solr 1-2 yrs qual for M&A and general commercial work.

Pensions: Essex

Specialist firm seeks solr, NQ-3 yrs, to handle good quality pensions wk. Training provided.

Construction Law: Yorkshire

Ambitious young solr, NQ-2 yrs qual, for high-quality contentious and non-contentious work.

Commercial Lawyer: Essex

NQ solr sought by thriving firm to handle mix of company/commercial and property work.

Corporate Finance: Staffordshire

Dynamic commercial firm seeks solr min 2 yrs qual to handle broad range of corp finance wk.

Company/Commercial: Notts

Rapidly expanding med-sized firm seeks solr, max 3 yrs qual. Genuine p/tship prospects.

COMMERCIAL LITIGATION PARTNER DESIGNATE

Particularly in the current economic climate, it is rare for established firms of solicitors to be recruiting at the "partner designate" level without the need for a client-following. Our client, a thriving medium-sized practice based in the City, is doing just that.

The firm is pre-eminent in several fields of specialisation and acts for a wide range of clients, many of whom are household-names. Similarly, the cases in which it is instructed often make the headlines.

It now wishes to appoint, and groom for partnership, a senior commercial litigator. Apart from sufficient maturity to command the confidence of clients, candidates will have at least four years' general commercial litigation experience and will probably not be older than 35.

The importance attached to this position will be evident in the remuneration and short route to partnership.

For further information please telephone David Jermyn, LL.B., on 071-405 6852 or write to him at Reuter Simkin Limited, Recruitment Consultants, 5 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London EC4A 1DY.

LONDON

EXCELLENT PACKAGE

REUTER SIMKIN
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
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UK Gas Marketing & Transportation

Take Charge of Contracts and Agreements

Following deregulation of the UK gas industry, a significant new market has emerged providing an area of commercial opportunity unrivalled in potential.

Several new roles have been created in this independent British company which has considerable financial strength and, by the nature of its major shareholder, is in an excellent position to attain early success.

The sole lawyer in the company, you will prepare contracts and agreements as necessary and will assess legal documents offered to the company. You will also attend negotiations where you will ensure the company's position is protected and best placed.

A graduate in law, you have eight years' general experience, five of which have been gained in a technical environment, and are particularly familiar with contracts and procedures.

Team oriented, flexible and adaptable towards work scope, you are high in initiative and keen to widen your experience in this fast developing environment.

You will be based in central London with travel in the UK as necessary, and a comprehensive remuneration package is available. In complete confidence, please ring or write with CV to: **John Diack, Managing Director, Simpson Crowden Consultants Limited, 97/99 Park Street, London W1Y 3HA. Tel: 071-629 5909.**

Simpson Crowden
CONSULTANTS

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY PARTNER

A progressive Central London practice, committed to a programme of continuing expansion, seeks a senior solicitor about six years qualified to join its established commercial property department.

He/she is likely to be a partner already and with a following of clients. Salaried partnership will be immediate, together with the benefits normally associated with an appointment of this seniority, and lead to early equity.

Please apply, in strict confidence, to Mack Dinshaw (Managing Director) or Stephen Watkins (Director).

Law Personnel

95 Aldwych, London WC2B 4JF
Telephone: 071 242 1281 Fax: 071 831 2901
(answerphone after office hours)

Taking down the jobs barrier

About 250 graduates a year come on to the jobs market with a disability of some sort, but many hesitate to talk to employers on the recruitment rounds because they think the private sector hostile compared with local authorities and government departments.

Other factors — such as, transport, quality of home care, access to higher education, state benefits — may also inhibit applications, but several new initiatives are encouraging graduates with a disability to compete for jobs so they can play an active part in Britain's future.

The number of disabled adults in Britain who are in work or seeking a job is estimated to be 1.3 million, according to Susan Scott-Parker, the director of the Employment Forum on Disability (EFD).

The EFD, a network of 60 black-chip companies, defines a disabled person as "anyone who has a physical disability, learning difficulty or a mental health problem and is thereby significantly disadvantaged in the jobs market".

The organisation aims to help employers to share ways of improving their ability to recruit, retain and develop the careers of disabled employees. It is talking with the Association of Graduate Recruiters about setting down a code of practice for the recruitment of disabled graduates.

"We are encouraging companies to 'network'," Mrs Scott-Parker says, "to exchange information about who is having success in

More employers are working to give graduates with disabilities a better chance to get jobs,

Derek Morgan writes

attracting disabled applicants and how."

Later this year, the EFD will set up a consultation forum between graduate recruitment managers and disabled students.

Employers who support and are willing to apply the policies and practices in the employment department's Code of Good Practice on the Employment and Training of Disabled People can now use a special symbol in their recruitment advertisements.

Companies that use it are saying they will:

- welcome people with disabilities applying for jobs;
- offer training to secure integration into the workplace;
- seek to utilise sources of help in providing any special equipment required to carry out the job;
- offer equal opportunities for career development;
- involve employees with disabilities in developing good practice.

The symbol was introduced by the government last autumn and

250 council employers and companies have registered to use it and to participate in the voluntary scheme.

Clearing banks are among the pacesetters. The Bank of Scotland, Barclays, Lloyds, National Westminster, the Royal Bank of Scotland and TSB are all members of the EFD.

Many big companies have equal opportunities managers for development work with the ethnic communities, women and disabled people. NatWest has appointed a manager to advise on employing staff with disabilities. Gill Stokes, NatWest's disability advisory manager, believes that industry and commerce have treated disability as a poor relation in the equal opportunities field, perhaps because no strong anti-discrimination legislation is in force. Disabled job-seekers do not have the protection given to women and people from the ethnic communities. Since 1944, employers have been required to have registered disabled personnel making up at least 3 per cent of their workforce, but the quota system allows companies to apply for exemptions.

NatWest is looking at a broader range of jobs in which disabled staff can make a contribution. Mrs Stokes advises line managers. "We are trying to change management attitudes and to focus on ability," she says.

Interview techniques when recruiting are most important, and should include enquiring in a



Banking on a sound future: Nick Young (see profile, right) calls NatWest's attitude "exemplary"

sensitive manner about special needs, and asking how the bank can help to meet those needs.

Visually impaired staff are employed in a variety of jobs, and NatWest provides somebody who can use sign language, or an interpreter, for the hearing-impaired job candidate.

Many local authorities have positive equal opportunities statements in their recruitment advertising, but putting words into practice is another matter, although some council advertisements now state: "We are striving

to become an equal opportunities employer."

Andrew Picton, aged 29, a social policy and administration graduate, who is severely visually impaired, acknowledges that local authorities are among the most progressive of employers, but cites one case where he was turned down because a council thought it was not worth starting him in a temporary post.

After graduating in 1989, Mr Picton applied for several jobs in the social policy field, but with no success. Eventually, he secured a

temporary post as an unqualified social worker. He is now studying for a certificate of qualification in social work.

Further information: Disabled Graduates Careers Information Service, University of Reading, Bulmerside Court, Woodlands Avenue, Earley, Reading, Berkshire RG6 1HY (0734 318659).

Skill, National Bureau for Students with Disabilities, 336 Brixton Road, London SW9 7AA (071-274 0563).

Employers' Forum on Disability, 5 Cleveland Place, London SW9 7AA (071-274 0565).

PROFILE

ELEVEN years ago Nick Young was seriously injured while playing rugby, confining him to a wheelchair for the rest of his life. Today Mr Young, aged 29, from Pinner in west London, is a graduate trainee with NatWest, working in its central planning unit for commercial banking services in the City.

When the accident happened, he had just started a polytechnic degree course and after a period of rehabilitation had to restart his studies. In 1987 he graduated from Harnfield polytechnic with an honours degree in computer science. "I wanted to use my computer skills in a financial environment and to develop new financial skills," Mr Young says. He saw NatWest as "a natural choice" for employment.

He went through the bank's graduate selection procedure — "NatWest enabled me to compete with everybody else" — and started as a management trainee in 1988. After working in one of the bank's London regional offices, he moved to commercial banking services at Moorgate, central London, where his role is personal assistant to a central planning manager.

"You have to show people what you do, to show them they might have about your ability to do the job. You are judged as an individual, just like anyone else. The opportunities are there. It is really up to you," Mr Young says.

He says the staff at NatWest have been a model and their attitudes exemplary, but he believes not all employers fully appreciate what job-seekers with a disability have to offer. At NatWest Commercial Banking Services, Finsbury Court, 101-117 Finsbury Pavement, Moorgate, London EC2A 3BT or City Square, Moorgate, NatWest Disability Service (071-726 1000 ext 3279).

To Place Your Advertisement

071-481 1066

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

Fax Numbers:
071-481 9313
071-782 7828

CLEVELAND



SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

HEADS OF SERVICE

(TWO POSTS) — ADULTS — CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Salary up to £26,481

These are two new posts with county-wide operational responsibility for the delivery of high quality social services.

They will report to the Senior Assistant Director (Operations) and be Members of the Departmental Management Team. They will play a critical part in realising the expectations of service users, Members and legislation.

YOU SHOULD OFFER:

- Substantial middle management experience in a social care organisation
- Practitioner experience within the relevant service area
- A track record in successfully implementing change
- An imaginative approach to service delivery
- The capacity to develop others

WE OFFER:

- A reality of locally based integrated services
- The opportunity to fully extend your resource management skills
- An experienced and committed workforce
- A good level of resources
- A readiness to explore and lead change
- The next step in your career

A GENEROUS BENEFITS PACKAGE IS AVAILABLE

An information pack is available from Anne Wadding, Personnel Section, telephone (0642) 246945 Direct Line, or 246885 (after hours). Completed applications should be returned by July 12, 1991.

We are working towards equality for women, black people, and people with disabilities. Job sharing arrangements will be considered and all applicants who have the support of the Displacement Resettlement Officer will be granted an interview.

motherwell leisure

CULTURAL SERVICES DIVISION

TOURISM MANAGER

Up to £18,318 plus car lease

Tourism is having an increasing impact on our local economy. Recent investment in visitor attractions has resulted in significant returns and we are looking for a highly motivated individual with imagination and energy to assist in the development and implementation of the District's tourism strategy.

In addition to providing a considered overview, you'll ensure that individual projects work to precise detail and you'll be directly involved in such projects as the development of visitor accommodation and the organisation of speciality tours and trails. Working closely with the Clyde Valley Tourist Board, you'll promote mini-break support for leisure events and promote our District Council venues to the tourism market.

You should have a degree in a related discipline and have worked for at least 3 years in the field of tourism, either in the public or private sector. Your excellent organisation and presentation skills will be supported by an ability to work to strict deadlines. A pleasant manner at all times is essential as is the willingness to work flexible hours.

In addition to the salaries, we offer up to 6 weeks' annual leave, free life assurance and a subsidised canteen.

Application forms and information packs may be obtained from the Director of Personnel and Management Services, P.O. Box 14, Civic Centre, Motherwell ML1 1TW. Tel. (0698) 68166 ext 2416. Closing date: 15th July 1991.

We are an Equal Opportunities Employer



CLEVELAND



LIBRARIES & LEISURE DEPARTMENT

COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

£21,447 to £22,989

We are looking for an imaginative and enthusiastic person committed to developing policies to ensure that communities within the County of Cleveland are empowered to achieve their own goals and objectives. You will manage and develop the multi-disciplinary community development teams and their work programmes, leading to the setting up of initiatives, structures and services to enable the communities themselves to solve their own problems.

You will have considerable experience of community development work and will have a qualification in an appropriate discipline.

Full removal expenses. Estate Agents/legal fees will be paid in approved cases. In addition a payment for disturbance/setting-in costs and a lodging allowance will be made where appropriate. Temporary housing accommodation may also be available within the County area. A car leasing package is available to all authorised car users.

Application forms and further details are available from the Administration and Finance Section, County Libraries and Leisure Headquarters, Central Library, Victoria Square, Middlesbrough, Cleveland, TS1 1AY. Telephone: 01652 241155, ext 2575. In which forms should be returned by first post on July 15, 1991. Please note this is a multi-stage recruitment process.

We are working towards equality for women, black people and people with disabilities. Job sharing arrangements will be considered and all applicants who have the support of the Displacement Resettlement Officer will be granted an interview.

WYCOMBE HEALTH AUTHORITY

Community Care Unit

DEVELOPMENT MANAGER

The "Marlow Project" is a 2 year initiative to explore a concept of Care in the Community. The person appointed will undertake research of a defined area to identify elderly people with multiple medical and social needs, the current level of statutory and voluntary care available to them and identify possible additional care requirements leading to a change of pattern in the community. The Marlow Project is to be a pilot scheme and if successful may be extended to other areas of the health district. The post holder will work closely with the Local Manager and the Consultant Physician for the Elderly. There will be secretarial assistance.

Applicants will have an interest in research and community care and ideally be computer literate. Salary negotiable £18-18k.

For an informal discussion/visit contact Miss Olive Madden, Head of Community Nursing, Community Unit Headquarters, Booker Hospital, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 4QG Tel: 0494 26161 Ext. 8820.

Application forms and job description from Unit Personnel Office at the above address. Tel: 0494 426836 Answerphone in operation out of office hours.

CLOSING DATE: 12th July 1991



The Irish Support & Advice Centre offers help to the newly arrived and settled Irish Community.

DIRECTOR

Salary: £20,175 - £22,302 p.a. (inc. LW)

- to plan, develop and implement policies and strategies of an Irish frontline agency based in Hammersmith.
- the Director will lead a close knit multi-disciplinary team of workers. He/she should have an awareness/understanding of homelessness and employment issues, possess good communication skills and an ability to fund-raise.
- Applicants should have a good understanding of Equal Opportunities and be sensitive to the needs of the Irish Community.

For application form and job description please write to the Irish Support & Advice Centre, 55 Fulham Palace Road, Hammersmith W6 8AU or tel: 081-741 0488. Closing date: July 10th, 1991.

MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVES

MEDICAL SALES

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY IS LOOKING FOR A EUROPEAN SALES REPRESENTATIVE TO WORK FROM HOME IN EUROPE. MUST BE A U.S.A. EMPLOYEE BUT WILL WORK OUT OF THEIR HOME IN EUROPE. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOMEONE WITH 5 YEARS MEDICAL SALES EXPERIENCE. INTERESTED CANDIDATES SEND US TO: MANAGER, P.O. BOX 30252, CINCINNATI, OHIO 45230 U.S.A.

ALL BOX NO. REPLY SHOULD BE SENT TO: BOX NO. BOX NO. DEPT. P.O. BOX 484, VIRGINIA STREET, WAPPING, LONDON, E1 8DD.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

INSURANCE LITIGATION

Newly Qualified?
Play a central role in a growing specialist practice

We are a five partner practice providing a high quality service to some of the country's major insurance companies. Due to expansion of work, we are seeking a newly qualified solicitor of high academic ability looking to make his or her mark in this field of law.

You will gain:

- Specialist experience in a thriving sector
- Early responsibility through a progressive learning curve
- An environment where you can develop your teamwork skills
- Competitive remuneration

Please send your CV to Alan Bannister,
7 Great James Street, London WC1N 3DA.

JARVIS & BANNISTER

LEGAL ANNOUNCEMENTS



48 Bedford Row

Roderick I'Anson Banks, formerly of 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, has established a new set of Chambers specialising in partnership law. He is joined by his former colleague, Charles Bonney.

The Chambers, based at 48 Bedford Row, will provide a full range of partnership services: drafting of new agreements and review of existing agreements; advice and representation in partnership disputes, whether involving court proceedings, arbitration or mediation. A mediation and conciliation service will be offered and arbitration or meeting room facilities are available within Chambers.

Partnership Healthcheck, a service developed specifically for solicitors' partnerships, will be launched in mid-July.

Roderick I'Anson Banks is editor of Lindley & Banks on Partnership (pub. 1991) and the Encyclopedia of Professional Partnerships.

For more information please contact:

Mrs Kim Pangratz
Practice Manager
48 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4LR

Telephone 071-430 2005 • Fax 071-831 4885 • DX 284 LDE
(Outside office hours telephone: 081-852 6818)

University of Cambridge S.J. BERWIN PROFESSORSHIP OF CORPORATE LAW

Applications invited for this newly-established Chair, tenable from 1 October 1991. Present pensionable stipend £34,296.

Further information from the Secretary General of the Faculties, General Board Office, The Old Schools, Cambridge, CB2 1TT, to whom applications (10 copies), marked 'Confidential' should be sent with the names of two referees by 19 August 1991.

The University follows an equal opportunities policy.

Navaresque will be suited by trip

NAVARESQUE can recapture the form which enabled her to land two good handicaps last season in NPI Handicap at Chesham today.

After two disappointing outings this season, well beaten in an amateur riders' event and last when apprehensive-ridden, the handicapper has reduced her rating by 4lb. Today she is running over her favoured distance and the booking of Alan Munro is another significant factor in my decision for me to nap her.

With 21 rivals the dangers are numerous, but Prince will be one of the most potent. Before finishing a respectable five lengths behind On Y Va at Kempton last Wednesday, Gerald Cottrell's five-year-old won over today's distance at Goodwood.

On that occasion Navaresque was last of the 12

runners. However, I am prepared to overlook that performance as she was up with the pace until denied room in the final two furlongs. When her chance had gone she was not unduly punished.

Hodges and Munro also team up in the Lion's Lodge Handicap with Hard To Figure, but I feel they will be up against it with Silver Singsing in the field. Last season, the lion Baiding-trained grey gained five victories over the minimum trip and, although she will be making her seasonal debut today, the stable can be relied upon to produce runners capable of winning first time out.

For those five wins the Topsisider filly has not been harshly treated by the handicapper and will appreciate the concession of 20lb from Notley.

when fourth, beaten less than six lengths by Patricia.

Lord Huntingdon is not averse to dropping his runners into selling races and the decision to place Evading in such company can pay off in the Summer Selling Stakes. Last time out, the filly failed to show when seventh of 13 in a claimer at Salisbury behind Purisima Express, but her run was second to Sallying in a handicap at Nottingham in April would give her an outstanding chance. Sallying was successful again at Bath last Friday in a competitive handicap.

The Storm Bird gelding may have the most to fear from Malum. At Brighton recently Malum ran a courageous race when finishing second, beaten 3½ lengths, by Aldake when conceding 28lb.

Now that David Elsworth's runners have found there form after a slow start to the season, Famous Dancer can open his account in the NPI Maiden Stakes. Last time out at Kempton, the Topville colt showed plenty of promise

at Lingfield, the colt was strongly supported to win a good-class maiden when only

fifth behind Macs Buckaroo. He will appreciate the considerable drop in class here, where the danger appears to be Early Morning Lady. The Whitcombe trainer can make it double with Green's Le Sidener in the Derek Underwood Stakes.

Chris Thornton's decision to send Albert from Middleham for the Friends of Folkstone Amateur Riders Handicap can be justified. Last time out at Goodwood, Albert was successful in a similar event when ridden by Elaine Bronson, who again takes the mount.

Glencor, a two lengths fourth that day, reappears on the same terms and the only other serious contender appears to be Spanish Whisper, eight lengths in front of Glencor when second to Night Transaction at Redcar.

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Topanoora surprise card in growing Eclipse pack

By RICHARD EVANS

TOPANOORA, who lost the Hardwicke Stakes to Rock Hopper in the stewards' room at Royal Ascot, was a surprise declaration yesterday among eight runners for what promises to be an outstanding Coral Eclipse Stakes at Sandown on Saturday.

The four-year-old colt is due to work this morning and Jim Bolger, his trainer, will take a final decision tomorrow about running in the 10-furlong race. Bolger, who won many admirers for his composure in the wake of the controversial Ascot demolition, said yesterday: "Topanoora came out of the Ascot race very well. He will do a little bit of work tomorrow morning and we will see how he is on Wednesday."

Topanoora's participation would add to the glamour of a field already packed with group one and group two winners. Seagraft, the highly impressive winner of the Prince of Wales Stakes at Ascot, was all the rage yesterday, with the specialist Coral accepted bets of £5,000, £3,000 each-way and £2,500 at 3-1 before cutting the price of the Michael Stone-trained colt to 2-1. The Eclipse Stakes support resulted in In The Groove, being eased from 5-2 to 11-4.

Marja, the winner of the St James's Palace Stakes, was also well supported but remains at

3-1. Corals then go 4-1 Sangamore, the winner of the Prix D'Isaphan at Chantilly, 14-1 Termon and Topanoora, 20-1 Environment Friend and 250-1 Green's Foreplay. Corals are offering non-runner, no bet.

Although Green's Foreplay is the only runner without a realistic chance of winning, his participation should help to ensure the best horse wins the race. Roger Charlton persuaded Prince Khalid Abdullah, the owner of Sangamore, to buy the three-year-old last month so that he could act as a pacesetter on Saturday.

A strong early pace will help not only Sangamore, but should also assist In The Groove, Seagraft and Marja, who all benefit from being held up.

Charlton, whose horses are running so well at the moment, said yesterday: "It will suit them all and we want the best horse to win. We don't want anyone to come back and have excuses such as there wasn't any pace. I think our horse has a very good chance anyway but I want to ensure conditions are right for him to beat the rest of level terms."

Sangamore has already justified his owner's decision to keep him in training as a four-year-old following a setback last year after his French Derby victory. English racegoers have not seen much of the Sharpen Up colt and Sandown racegoers are in for a treat. "He is a superb looking horse. Very imposing indeed," his trainer added.

Advance going: good to soft

4.10 CORAL-ECLIPSE STAKES

(Group 1: £147,825: 1m 2f 0f five-day acceptors)

2/211-1 SANAMORE (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 4-1
2/211-1 STAGRAFT (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 4-1
1/11-12 TOPANOORA (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 4-1
1/11-12 IN THE GROOVE (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 4-1
1/11-12 ENVIRONMENT FRIEND (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 4-1
1/11-12 GREEN'S FOREPLAY (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 4-1
1/11-12 MARJA (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 4-1
1/11-12 PRINCE KHALID ABDULLAH (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 4-1

Sponsors betting: 5-2 Seagraft, 11-4 In The Groove, 3-1 Marja, 4-1 Sangamore, 14-1 Termon, Topanoora, 20-1 Environment Friend, 250-1 Green's Foreplay, 1980 ELAMMUDA 3-8-10 W Carson (15-2) W Horn 7 m

CHEPS

MANDARIN	THUNDERER	3.00 Notley
2.00 Red Sombro	2.00 Red Sombro	4.30 Mel's Rose
2.30 NAVARESQUE (nap)	2.30 Premier Prince	
3.00 Silver Singing	3.00 Notley	
3.30 Famous Dancer	4.00 MEALLWASALA (nap)	
4.00 Evading	4.30 Night Jar	
4.30 Cape Pigeon		

Our Newmarket Correspondent: 4.00 Meallwasha.

GOING: GOOD DRAW: 5F-1M, HIGH NUMBERS BEST SIS

2.00 BREAM CLAIMING STAKES (2-Y-O: £2,400: 6f 10y) (7 runners)

1 (8) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
2 (9) 1300 NAVAROUGH LAD 25 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	J Williams 50
3 (10) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
4 (11) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
5 (12) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
6 (13) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
7 (14) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50

SETTING: 7-4 Sultry Singer, 5-1 Vainqueur Lad, 5-1 Model Risk, 7-1 Red Sombro, 8-1 Casterlock, 10-1 Systematic, 16-1 Shapley Deb

1990: CLYDO 8-1 N Adams (9-4) R Hilder 7 m

FORM FOCUS

RED SOMBRO 17 4th in Vainqueur Lad at Bath (15y) previously 5th in 1st July Sale in Salisbury (5y) with SYSTEMATIC (3y) at 2nd 5th. VAINQUEUR LAD 25 1st in 1st July Sale in Salisbury (5y) with SYSTEMATIC (3y) at 2nd 5th. MODEL RISK 17 4th in Vainqueur Lad at Bath (15y) previously 5th in 1st July Sale in Salisbury (5y) with SYSTEMATIC (3y) at 2nd 5th.

NAVARESQUE 25 1st in 1st July Sale in Salisbury (5y) with SYSTEMATIC (3y) at 2nd 5th. PREMIER PRINCE 17 4th in Vainqueur Lad at Bath (15y) previously 5th in 1st July Sale in Salisbury (5y) with SYSTEMATIC (3y) at 2nd 5th.

CEATHARACH 8 2nd in 1st July Sale in Salisbury (5y) with SYSTEMATIC (3y) at 2nd 5th. SHAPLEY DEB 25 1st in 1st July Sale in Salisbury (5y) with SYSTEMATIC (3y) at 2nd 5th.

CLYDO 8-1 N Adams (9-4) R Hilder 7 m. 1990: CLYDO 8-1 N Adams (9-4) R Hilder 7 m.

2.30 NPI HANDICAP (£2,800: 7f 10y) (22 runners)

1 (1) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
2 (2) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
3 (3) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
4 (4) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
5 (5) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
6 (6) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
7 (7) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
8 (8) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
9 (9) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
10 (10) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
11 (11) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
12 (12) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
13 (13) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
14 (14) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
15 (15) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
16 (16) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
17 (17) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
18 (18) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
19 (19) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
20 (20) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
21 (21) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
22 (22) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50

Long handicaps: 1st 7-4, 2nd 5-1, 3rd 5-1, 4th 5-1, 5th 5-1, 6th 5-1, 7th 5-1, 8th 5-1, 9th 5-1, 10th 5-1, 11th 5-1, 12th 5-1, 13th 5-1, 14th 5-1, 15th 5-1, 16th 5-1, 17th 5-1, 18th 5-1, 19th 5-1, 20th 5-1, 21st 5-1, 22nd 5-1.

1990: BALIYAY 5-4 P Edley (100-30) R Hodges 19 m

FORM FOCUS

LAZY RHYTHM last 4th in Vainqueur Lad at Bath (15y) previously 5th in 1st July Sale in Salisbury (5y) with SYSTEMATIC (3y) at 2nd 5th. NAVAROUGH LAD 25 1st in 1st July Sale in Salisbury (5y) with SYSTEMATIC (3y) at 2nd 5th.

NAVARESQUE 25 1st in 1st July Sale in Salisbury (5y) with SYSTEMATIC (3y) at 2nd 5th. PREMIER PRINCE 17 4th in Vainqueur Lad at Bath (15y) previously 5th in 1st July Sale in Salisbury (5y) with SYSTEMATIC (3y) at 2nd 5th.

CEATHARACH 8 2nd in 1st July Sale in Salisbury (5y) with SYSTEMATIC (3y) at 2nd 5th. SHAPLEY DEB 25 1st in 1st July Sale in Salisbury (5y) with SYSTEMATIC (3y) at 2nd 5th.

CLYDO 8-1 N Adams (9-4) R Hilder 7 m. 1990: CLYDO 8-1 N Adams (9-4) R Hilder 7 m.

3.00 LION'S LODGE HANDICAP (£5,162: 5f 10y) (9 runners)

1 (1) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
2 (2) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
3 (3) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
4 (4) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
5 (5) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
6 (6) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
7 (7) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
8 (8) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
9 (9) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50

Long handicaps: 1st 7-4, 2nd 5-1, 3rd 5-1, 4th 5-1, 5th 5-1, 6th 5-1, 7th 5-1, 8th 5-1, 9th 5-1, 10th 5-1, 11th 5-1, 12th 5-1, 13th 5-1, 14th 5-1, 15th 5-1, 16th 5-1, 17th 5-1, 18th 5-1, 19th 5-1, 20th 5-1, 21st 5-1, 22nd 5-1.

1990: CALVANESE MISS 4-7 J Carter (10-1) R Hodges 8 m

FORM FOCUS

NOTLEY 4 4th in Vainqueur Lad at Bath (15y) previously 5th in 1st July Sale in Salisbury (5y) with SYSTEMATIC (3y) at 2nd 5th. NAVAROUGH LAD 25 1st in 1st July Sale in Salisbury (5y) with SYSTEMATIC (3y) at 2nd 5th.

NAVARESQUE 25 1st in 1st July Sale in Salisbury (5y) with SYSTEMATIC (3y) at 2nd 5th. PREMIER PRINCE 17 4th in Vainqueur Lad at Bath (15y) previously 5th in 1st July Sale in Salisbury (5y) with SYSTEMATIC (3y) at 2nd 5th.

CEATHARACH 8 2nd in 1st July Sale in Salisbury (5y) with SYSTEMATIC (3y) at 2nd 5th. SHAPLEY DEB 25 1st in 1st July Sale in Salisbury (5y) with SYSTEMATIC (3y) at 2nd 5th.

CLYDO 8-1 N Adams (9-4) R Hilder 7 m. 1990: CLYDO 8-1 N Adams (9-4) R Hilder 7 m.

FOLKESTONE

MANDARIN	THUNDERER	3.45 PENTRIDGE (nap)
1.45 Sure Victory	1.45 Katy's Pet	
2.15 Meet My Cousin	2.15 Katy's Pet	
2.45 Green's Le Sidener	2.45 Burlesque Joy	
3.15 Mad Wrestling	3.15 Bobbo	
3.45 Daddy's Darling	3.45 Daddy's Darling	
4.15 Albert	4.15 Crosby Place	

Our Newmarket Correspondent: 1.45 KATY'S PET (nap), 2.45 Burlesque Joy.

The Times Private Handicapper's top ratings: 3.45 Drinks Party.

GOING: GOOD DRAW: 5F-1M, HIGH NUMBERS BEST SIS

1.45 LESLIE AMES MEMORIAL HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £2,365: 6f 18y) (13 runners)

1 (1) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
2 (2) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
3 (3) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
4 (4) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
5 (5) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
6 (6) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
7 (7) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
8 (8) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
9 (9) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
10 (10) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
11 (11) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
12 (12) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
13 (13) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50

SETTING: 1-4 Sure Victory, 2-1 Katy's Pet, 3-2 Bessie, 4-1 Burlesque Joy, 5-1 Albert, 6-1 Northern Noddy, 10-1 Todeling, 12-1 Sweet Tea, 14-1 Albert.

1990: FINAL EVROMA 5-2 G Carter (11-1) P Maltin 13 m

2.15 GODFREY EVANS SELLING STAKES (2-Y-O: £2,348: 5f) (11 runners)

1 (1) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
2 (2) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
3 (3) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
4 (4) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
5 (5) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
6 (6) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
7 (7) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
8 (8) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
9 (9) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
10 (10) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
11 (11) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50

SETTING: 1-4 Sure Victory, 2-1 Katy's Pet, 3-2 Bessie, 4-1 Burlesque Joy, 5-1 Albert, 6-1 Northern Noddy, 10-1 Todeling, 12-1 Sweet Tea, 14-1 Albert.

1990: WAAD 8-1 N Adams (9-4) R Hilder 7 m

2.45 DEREK UNDERWOOD STAKES (£2,861: 6f) (5 runners)

1 (1) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
2 (2) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
3 (3) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
4 (4) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
5 (5) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50

SETTING: 1-4 Sure Victory, 2-1 Katy's Pet, 3-2 Bessie, 4-1 Burlesque Joy, 5-1 Albert, 6-1 Northern Noddy, 10-1 Todeling, 12-1 Sweet Tea, 14-1 Albert.

1990: STONE ON SCISSORS 3-8-10 R Carson (100-30) M Piggott 8 m

3.30 NPI MAIDEN STAKES (2-Y-O: £2,511: 1m 2f 36y) (10 runners)

1 (1) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
2 (2) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
3 (3) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
4 (4) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
5 (5) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
6 (6) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
7 (7) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
8 (8) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
9 (9) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50
10 (10) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (D) (K Ashkan) R Charlton 5-0	A Munro 50

SETTING: 1-4 Sure Victory, 2-1 Katy's Pet, 3-2 Bessie, 4-1 Burlesque Joy, 5-1 Albert, 6-1 Northern Noddy, 10-1 Todeling, 12-1 Sweet Tea, 14-1 Albert.

FORM FOCUS

FAMOUS DANCER 4 4th in Vainqueur Lad at Bath (15y) previously 5th in 1st July Sale in Salisbury (5y) with SYSTEMATIC (3y) at 2nd 5th. NAVAROUGH LAD 25 1st in 1st July Sale in Salisbury (5y) with SYSTEMATIC (3y) at 2nd 5th.

NAVARESQUE 25 1st in 1st July Sale in Salisbury (5y) with SYSTEMATIC (3y) at 2nd 5th. PREMIER PRINCE 17 4th in Vainqueur Lad at Bath (15y) previously 5th in 1st July Sale in Salisbury (5y) with SYSTEMATIC (3y) at 2nd 5th.

CEATHARACH 8 2nd in 1st July Sale in Salisbury (5y) with SYSTEMATIC (3y) at 2nd 5th. SHAPLEY DEB 25 1st in 1st July Sale in Salisbury (5y) with SYSTEMATIC (3y) at 2nd 5th.

CLYDO 8-1 N Adams (9-4) R Hilder 7 m. 1990: CLYDO 8-1 N Adams (9-4) R Hilder 7 m.

4.00 SUMMER SELLING STAKES (£2,548: 1m 2f 36y) (16 runners)

1 (1) 3384 RED SOMBRO 17 (

Malcolm impresses as Derbyshire thump pacemakers

By IVO TENNANT

EDGBASTON (final day of three): Derbyshire (23pts) beat Warwickshire (7) by 173 runs.

IF WARWICKSHIRE are the unexpected leaders of the county championship, then Derbyshire are unlikely aspirants. Yet they have won four matches in succession and this victory was nothing less than crushing. Bowling fast and, more pertinently, accurately, Devon Malcolm took five wickets in an innings for the first time in a championship match this season.

Of Warwickshire's batsmen, only Reeve showed any resolve, making his second half-century of the match before — conceivably his Test debut. Indeed, the next highest score was a mere 16. Although Reeve was unable to stem defeat, the manner in which he took on Malcolm boded well.

Last season, Reeve infuriated Ambrose by advancing down the pitch in a county match and looking to swat him to leg. Malcolm is not the sort to retaliate with batters; in fact, he is not the type to retaliate at all. Disregarding this tactic, he persisted with a

long leg and deep square leg while Reeve continued to thump him merrily in front of square.

This was the case until Reeve had reached his half-century with seven fours. He then took 14 off one over from Malcolm before another pull failed to clear mid-wicket.

As for Derbyshire, there was a selflessness about their game that was epitomised by the batting of Morris and Asharuddin at a time when they were intent on declaring as soon as possible. Both might have taken their time over making centuries. Instead, Morris chanced a second run on 99 that would have been a flourish or a blind, let alone one of his girls.

Asharuddin made his runs even more quickly, lofting Booth over long-off but generally deriving his timing from his wrists. His half-century came off 66 balls and a second century in the match was there for the taking when he swung Booth to long-on. Not long after, Derbyshire left their opponents 310 in a minimum of 59 overs.

What followed had nothing to do with the pitch. It may

have had something to do with poor umpiring, since the ball with which Malcolm dismissed Moles looked to bounce rather than a glove. Moles indicated as much while restraining himself.

Mortensen had Lloyd taken at the wicket, not going through with a drive, and Ostler at silly mid-off. The umpire's conferred over this catch, which came off bat and pad. In the next over, Ratcliffe edged to second slip, which left Warwickshire 29 for four.

From that there was no recovery, although Reeve had a pretty good stab at one. Smith drove over-anthionally. Piper was leg-before half forward and the last three wickets fell in seven balls, two of them to Malcolm. Not since 1977 have Derbyshire won four matches in succession. The championship is as open a competition as it can have been for a long while.

Kim Barnett, the Derbyshire captain, who has struggled to overcome a back injury all season, is to undergo a medical scan to discover the extent of the damage.

Foster and Pringle on target

By RICHARD STRETON

LORDS (final day of three): Essex (20pts) beat Middlesex (5) by 113 runs.

AN EVENTFUL day finished with the Middlesex batting breaking down against splendid fast bowling from Foster and Pringle. Essex left their opponents to make 251 in 66 overs, which was a harder task than it might look. Getting was restricted by a rickety back, sustained while playing with his children on Sunday.

Foster swept aside the first three Middlesex batsmen and Pringle followed later with three for six in nine balls. Essex won with 14 overs in hand and moved to second on the table.

Middlesex are still without a win this season as they take on Warwickshire at Edgbaston today, probably without Gattings. Gattings prevented a start before 1.15, which left 80 overs available after the captains agreed to discontinue with the tea interval. Essex, who were 135 runs ahead, were fed cheap runs, which allowed Gooch to complete one of the easiest of first-class centuries. He moved from 45 to 106 in 15 scoring strokes as Essex added 115 in 10.1 overs before they declared.

Brown kept wicket to allow Farrance to bowl for the first time in his county career. Farrance bowled high full tosses and his 4.1 overs cost 64 runs. He did, however, dismiss Gooch when Roseberry, at square leg, "forgot the script" and clung to a brilliant catch as he tried to hit.

In ten heroic over Foster dismissed Hutchinson, Roseberry and Ramprakash. Brown and Embury added 62 in 20 overs before Pringle had Brown caught at deep backward point, and then in successive balls Roseberry was leg-before and Williams caught behind.

Gattings struggled gamely at No. 8 but Foster had Farrance head down the leg side and Andrew soon claimed the final three wickets.

Tetley Challenge						
Hants v W Indians						
SOUTHAMPTON (final day of three): Hampshire drew with West Indians.						
Hampshire: First innings 202 (A Smith 65, R. G. L. Anderson 4 for 70).						
West Indians: First innings 111 (D. L. Hodge 44, R. G. L. Anderson 4 for 70).						
Second innings						
Hampshire: First innings 111 (D. L. Hodge 44, R. G. L. Anderson 4 for 70).						
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Drug-free Johnson fails to make an impression on the athlete who replaced him as Olympic champion three years ago

Johnson and Lewis overshadowed as Mitchell storms in

From DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT, WILLELMOUS (ASAC)

CARL Lewis, on his thirtieth birthday, beat Ben Johnson here last night in their first race since the 1988 Olympic final when Johnson had to hand over his gold medal to Lewis after being disqualified for failing a drugs test. That much was expected, for Johnson is a shadow of his former self, but what was not expected was that Lewis, too, would be a loser.

Dennis Mitchell, who will be in the United States team with Lewis at the world championships next month, was an emphatic winner. Mitchell clocked 10.05sec at his national trials last month but went barely noticed as Leroy Burrell set a world record 9.90 and Lewis ran 9.93.

Mitchell's time yesterday was 10.09sec while Lewis (10.25sec) had to fight all the way to the line in a battle for second place and Johnson (10.46sec), aged 29, was seventh. The only reminder of the way things used to be for Johnson was the five Olympic rings held by an inflatable clown behind the athletes' start. Surely, now, Johnson must know his Olympic days are over.

Lewis came to the line saying that Johnson was "just like any other athlete in the race." Or perhaps, he suggested, not as good as some. There are some good runners in the race who are going to make it difficult for us," he said. "More difficult for him than for me."

When Raymond Lorré, the meeting promoter, struck the original deal with the athletes, it was for nearly \$500,000 (some £290,000). But, giving Johnson's poor performance, the Canadian was said to have agreed to an unsaid percentage cut if he did not run 10.17sec or faster. Joe Douglas, Lewis's manager, maintained that, in any case, his man was being paid more than Johnson.

Lorré thus managed to follow the example of the promoter of the Malmo meeting in August who invited Johnson to appear on a pay scale graduated to reflect his finishing time. "The minimum was 10.4sec," he said.

This was Johnson's fifth 100 metres race in his first season since his return from suspension. His fastest time was 10.40sec, the slowest 1991 performance of all eight men in the race. Compared with his

drug-aided best, set at the 1988 Olympic final, it put him 6.85 metres behind and trailed Lewis's 9.93sec by 5.20 metres.

While Lewis's main objective is the world championships in Tokyo this summer, Johnson has been wondering if he will even qualify for the Canadian team. The Canadian qualifying standard is 10.30sec.

Johnson's trademark before he was caught on drugs was his explosive start. That is still some evidence of that, though it is a lesser weapon and, even over 60 metres last winter, he could finish no higher than fourth in the world indoor championship.

Britain prepares to fight for cup, page 32

McMillan's date
The British featherweight boxing champion, Colin McMillan, meets the New Orleans-based Herbie Bivalacqua over ten rounds at Reading.

Tufnell's award
Phil Tufnell, the Middlesex left-arm spin bowler, has been selected as the Whittingdale Young Player of the Month.



False claim: Johnson signals his short-lived superiority over Lewis in the Olympic final in Seoul in 1988

FOOTBALL

Robertson agrees Rangers transfer

RANGERS yesterday signed the full back, David Robertson, aged 22, after he had refused to renew his contract with Aberdeen.

No fee has been agreed between the clubs, although Rangers have offered to pay £750,000 for the player. Aberdeen value the defender at around £1.25 million.

Leeds United will discover next Tuesday how much they will have to pay Chelsea for the full back, Tony Dorigo, and Southampton for twins, Rodney and Raymond Wallace, when the Football League holds a transfer tribunal at Highbury.

Robert Prosinecki, who led Red Star Belgrade to victory in the European Cup, will not be allowed to join Real Madrid this summer. Prosinecki last week signed a five-year contract with Real after completing a £5 million transfer, but the Yugoslav football authorities have ruled that Prosinecki, aged 22, is not eligible to play abroad because he has not reached his age limit of 25.

Tomislav Ivic is to be the coach of Marseilles, the French champions, replacing Raymond Goethals.

The Dutch club, BVV Den Bosch, yesterday appealed against the three-season ban on playing in Europe imposed on it by the governing body of European football, Uefa.

Mikhail Yermelin, the goalkeeper of the Soviet league leaders, CSKA Moscow, has died in hospital after suffering severe injuries in a car crash.

TENNIS

Parting example from Brown

By ALIX RAMSAY

NICK Brown's Wimbledon fairy-tale ended with a bang not a whimper yesterday when he and Jeremy Bates were knocked out of the doubles 5-3, 7-5 by the No. 11 seeds, Kelly Jones and Jorge Lozano.

The bang came in the second set when Jones was about to serve. Suddenly he jumped out of his skin as the court echoed to what sounded like gunfire. One of the types on the umpire's chair had blown out, leaving Jean-Philippe Merlet flitting precariously to starboard.

After all he has been through this week, Brown remains a modest man. He has enjoyed his run at Wimbledon but he is more concerned with the effect it has had on British tennis. "It has been great for me," he said.

"But I hope it will inspire the kids and encourage them to go out and play. Look at me, I'm 29, I've come back after a five-year lay-off and I've done well. It proves it is never too late."



Indeed, the need to inspire young players is one of Brown's passions.

In 1983 he stopped playing to become a coach and was bumped back to the circuit three years ago by Warren Jacques, who offered him the chance of a Davis Cup place. Yet Brown is unsure whether he is a player with coaches or a coach who plays.

Looking to the future, Brown aims to continue on the circuit until February when he will resume his career. "I'd like to set up a tennis school within a tennis club and start looking at the babies, the seven and eight-year-olds."

The falling of British tennis

over the last few years is, according to Brown, not so much a case of lack of money, lack of facilities or lack of interest, but a lack of people playing the game.

His ambition is to gather the best young talent available, train them well early on and then send them for stardom. "When I look at the people my age," he said, "the Peter Farrelis and Keith Gilberts - kids who were outstanding at 15 or 16 years old and who never fulfilled their potential. We wasted so much. We weren't taught properly."

But to catch them young, Brown believes you must get the schoolchildren playing tennis before they fall in love with football. "It is happening in junior schools with short tennis but it has to be more widespread. Then from the schools we should channel them into proper programmes within the clubs. The clubs can do so much."

"We also have to go into the inner cities and the underpriv-

ileged areas and introduce the kids there to tennis."

With some, but not enough, enlightened tennis clubs offering group-coaching for youngsters and making court-time available to them, Brown believes things are changing slowly. When he gets his own school off the ground in two years time he wants to offer the young players every opportunity, rearranging their schooling to give them as much time to play as possible and giving them the best instruction.

But first Brown has a job to do in spreading the word about tennis. His next goal is to help Britain to win promotion into the world group of the Davis Cup, which, he believes, will give the sport another lift. Despite all he has achieved at Wimbledon, Brown feels that finding and training a champion would give him more satisfaction than playing. "It will happen," he said. "We have the talent in this country, we just have to find it and use it."

ROWING

Canadian crew in fine trim

By MIKE ROSEWELL
ROWING CORRESPONDENT

MIKE Spracklen, who was in Amsterdam over the weekend, rejoined his Canadian eight at Henley yesterday. The 14th stone crew, favourites in the Grand Challenge Cup and recent conquerors of the world championships, Hansa Dortmund, were trying out new seats, and a backwash was needed to make enough room for their No. 3, Darren Barber, to fit his legs into a comfortable position.

Once in action, the crew was impressive. Rating 43, the Canadians beat a competent London RC Thames Cup crew by a length to the first signal.

In the Princess Elizabeth Cup entry, Tabor and St Paul's, Concord, took the fastest of the American schools. St Paul's just led Tabor in a non-competitive contest, and Tabor, conquerors of compatriots from St Andrew's and St Joseph's on the short Reading course on Saturday, beat Bedford in a row at Henley.

The entry of two Japanese eight's aroused interest. Nihon University, a "selected" crew in the Henley Prize, came with a good performance at Japanese Henley to their credit, but Doshisha University, in the Thames Challenge Cup, took the better drilled of the two.

Fiona Freckleton and Miriam Batten, Britain's new top female pairing, won convincingly in both days at the Amsterdam Regatta, as did the women's eight and the new coxless four, the latter with Philippa Cross replacing the upgraded Batten at stroke. Opposition was limited, but the times were encouraging. The eight recording a time just outside the course record on Sunday.

There is concern that the Soviet entries for Henley Regatta have still not received visa clearance, and the organisers are in urgent consultation with the Foreign Office.

RUGBY UNION

England's tour opponents enjoy fine run of success

From DAVID HANDS, RUGBY CORRESPONDENT, PERTH

ENGLAND will arrive in Sydney this evening to begin their tour of Australia and Fiji knowing they must open their account against a New South Wales side unbeaten in eight games over the last nine weeks. Moreover the touring side will be the focus of unrivalled interest in the rugby community here because of their grand slam standing in the northern hemisphere.

The recent inter-state series between NSW and Queensland provoked record attendances at Ballymore and Waratah Rugby Park (formerly Concord Oval) respectively.

NSW will field on Sunday a side unchanged from that which beat Queensland 21-12. Since they also won in Brisbane, by 24-18, the minister, Tofiau Eri, has clearly moved south. Bob Dwyer, the Australian coach, will not be experimenting with

his team because of Wales' lack of recent international success; the selected XV will, injuries permitting, also take the field against England on July 27.

The Welsh victory over Western Australia on Sunday left six players requiring treatment. The list includes both hookers, Kevin Phillips and Ken Waters, the one with a strained back the other with a pinched nerve in his neck. Mark Davis, the uncapped Newport prop, will be able to act as a substitute if required. Malcolm Downs, the team doctor, said Phil Davies, the Llanelli No. 8, is receiving ultrasonic treatment for a pinched nerve in his neck as well as anti-inflammatory tablets, but he remains optimistic that Davies will be available for selection at the weekend. However, the player was troubled towards the end of the domestic season by a disc problem in the neck which must put him at risk

in the very physical games Wales will encounter throughout their tour.

"They will have to dig deep," Viv Bookers, the Welshman who now coaches Western Australia, said after watching his side go down 22-6 in a game which surprised many of the inexperienced touring players by its pace - and that against a state unconsidered in Australian terms. "How they go during the rest of the tour will depend on the attitude of the players," Bookers said. "There is a lot of depth in Australian rugby. Wales will need better body positions, they must consolidate their ball and their scrum will have to work hard."

Queensland have already chosen their side, preferring Richard Moroney at light head prop to Adrian Steggs. In the absence through injury of Greg Marlin, the full back position goes to Anthony Herbert (normally a centre) though Marlin may be fit for selection against England on July 14.

NEW SOUTH WALES (v England, Sunday): M. Bookers; D. Campese, C. Wells, R. Toller; S. Cullen, W. Wainwright, S. Pridmore, T. Green; QUEENSLAND (v Wales, Sunday): A. Steggs, I. Williams, J. Little, P. Horan, C. Moroney, M. Lynch (captain), P. Steggs, C. Llewellyn, D. Macdonald, R. Moroney, D. Nasser, R. McCull, J. Eales, J. Miller, S. Scott-Young.

MPs asked to help

AFPA (AFP) - Western Samoa's trip to Europe for the World Cup later this year could be financed by the nation's MPs. The prime minister, Tofiau Eri, wants the 47 members of parliament to each donate

1,000 tala (about £260) to help cover the cost of travel.

The team is facing financial problems getting to the tournament and the national union is understood to be on the verge of bankruptcy.

Scotland to try the five-point try

SCOTLAND are to experiment with the five-point try during September to evaluate proposed radical law changes before making recommendations to the International Board meeting in April (Alan Lorrimer writes).

There will also be a change in conversion attempts, which during the trial period, will all be taken from in front of the posts. To counter a greater determination to stop the higher scores by illegal means a penalty try

will be awarded for repeated infringements, such as offside and "killing" the ruck.

Among other proposals under test will be the reintroduction of early support and double banking at the "knot" - a move which would virtually legitimise "lifting" - the non-scoring side restarting with a tap kick, and a penalty kick for foul play being awarded at the middle of the offloading team's 22-metre line. The experiment will not in-

volve Scotland's World Cup squad games.

Scotland players are to benefit from sprint coaching by Margot Wells, the wife of the 1980 Moscow Olympics 100m gold medal winner, Allan Wells. Mrs Wells won several Scottish sprint titles and represented Great Britain.

The Scottish Rugby Union has turned down an invitation to send a team to next year's Hong Kong sevens on April 4.

YACHTING

Smith's crew starts as favourite

From BARRY PICKTHALL IN NEUPORT, BELGIUM

LAWRIE Smith and his Admiral's Cup crew begin an assault today on the One Ton Cup, one of the oldest and most prestigious of trophies in offshore racing. Their Ed Dubois-designed 40-footer, Port Pendennis, is favourite among 19 of the world's top One Tonners to win the highly competitive six-race series off here.

Like Smith, many of the crews are using the event as a precursor to the all-important Champagne Mumm Admiral's Cup at Cowes at the end of the month.

A victory here will do much to restore self-esteem within the

Port Pendennis camp after her sponsor, Peter de Savary's withdrawal from the America's Cup on Sunday.

Smith's rivals include David Clarke's American Admiral's Cup team yacht, Vibes, sailed by a top crew that includes the former J 24 world champion, Jim Brady, and the New Zealand tactician, Geoff Stagg, and the British entry, Ghost, skippered by Jamie Wilmut which is now tipped to make the Australian Admiral's Cup team.

Other Admiral's Cup front runners include Germany's ABAP-4, the Danish team yacht, Zurich Assistance, and Saudade, which the Japanese

expect to charter from Germany together with the Two Toner, Finta, to make up their team for the Cowes-based series.

Chris Law, the British skipper fighting to make a comeback into international yacht racing, finished third in the Liberty Cup match-race championship off New York on Sunday.

Law went down 2-1 to the eventual winner, Peter Laker, of the United States, in the semi-finals but later he defeated Makoto Namba, of Japan, for third place. Bertrand Pao, the Frenchman, suffered the misfortune of finishing in the runners-up position for the third successive year.

BOWLS

Frustrated Allcock beaten twice

TONY Allcock's hopes of winning his first NatWest British Isles title on grass were dashed at Ebbw Vale twice yesterday when he skipped his Cheltenham triple to a 22-15 defeat against Ireland and went down 23-18 to Will Thomas, the Welsh champion, in the singles

(David Rhy Jones writes). Frustration seemed to get the better of the former world indoor No. 1 in both matches.

When the Portrush triple, skipped astutely by Gary McCloy, scored a four to tie 15-15 with one end to play, Allcock allowed Andy Wills and Jack

Drummond-Henderson to waste their bowls and conceded an extraordinary seven on the deciding end.

Thomas's better length play, induced similar impatience after lunch, and Allcock's attacking bowls too frequently missed their target.

IN BRIEF

England success

ENGLAND beat Nigeria 87-54 in the men's Commonwealth basketball championship at the Meadowbank Sports Centre in Edinburgh yesterday.

Peter Scantlebury led England with 12 points.

GOLF: Tom Weiskopf, of the United States, the winner of the 1973 Open at Troon, has entered next week's Bell's Scottish Open at Glenageary.

RUGBY LEAGUE: The British Amateur Rugby League Association Young Lions beat Waitaki 36-4 in the first match of their seven-match tour of New Zealand.

RUGBY UNION: David Tyler, aged 44, a former captain and coach, is the new professional administrator at Bristol.

SPORTS POLITICS: Nelson Mandela, the deputy leader of the African National Congress, yesterday said he believed South Africa would be readmitted to Test cricket "very soon."

The International Olympic Committee of South Africa has said it is willing to lift its boycott of certain fully integrated sports.

YACHTING: Luca Santella and his crewman, Sergio Sbrana, from Italy, won the second race of the Flying Dutchman Open European championship at Abersoch in north Wales.

Men's singles

Winner: £240,000
Runner-up: £120,000
Holder: S. Edberg (Swe)

Second round

J. Eltingh (Neth) bt P. McEnroe (US), 7-6, 2-6, 6-4, 12-10.

Third round

J. McENROE (US) bt J. Flourian (Fr), 6-2, 7-6, 6-1.
D. Rostagno (US) bt J. Connors (US), 7-6, 6-1, 6-3.
A. AGASSI (US) bt R. Krajcik (Neth), 7-6, 6-3, 7-6.
J. Eltingh (Neth) bt C. Socoanu (Ger), 6-3, 4-6, 6-4, 7-5.
J. Garsner (Swe) bt T. Whitridge (Aus), 7-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.
D. Wheaton (US) bt I. Lendl (Cz), 6-3, 6-2, 7-6, 6-3.
G. P. Rostagno (Fr) bt H. Lacombe (Fr), 3-6, 4-6, 6-1, 4-1 ret'd.
T. Mayotte (US) bt P. Kuhnert (Ger), 3-6, 6-2, 7-6, 6-4.
C. Socoanu (Swe) bt B. Gilbert (US), 6-3, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3.
B. Becker (Ger) bt A. Olhovskiy (USSR), 6-1, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3.

Men's doubles

Winners: £38,330 per pair
Runners-up: £19,160 per pair
Holders: R. Leach (US) and J. Pugh (US)

First round

H. Holm and P. Nyborg (Swe) bt V. Flégel (Hol) and G. Pugh (Frg), 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.
W. Fierstein and J. L. Zandvoort (Ned) bt B. Boffield and J. M. Turner (GB), 7-5, 6-3.
S. Davies (US) and D. MacPherson (Aus) bt L. Metter and J. Connors (Fr), 6-3, 7-5.
B. Hargreth and B. Talbot (SA) bt U. Riegler and M. Stich (Ger), 7-6, 6-3.
P. Arrese (US) and K. Evernden (NZ) bt K. Novacek and T. Smith (Cz), 6-7, 7-6, 6-3.
J. Fenech (Arg) and L. Lavella (Mex) bt M. Gontz and P. Polp (Sp), 6-2, 6-2.
K. Jones (US) and J. LOZANO (Mex) bt J. Bates and N. Brown (GB), 6-3, 7-5.
J. Fitzgerald (Aus) and A. Jarryd (Swe) bt W. Masur and J. Staltenberg (Aus), 6-3, 6-4.

Second round

T. WOODBRIDGE and M. WOODFORD (Aus) bt S. Partridge and R. Rive (US), 6-4, 6-2.
J. Courier and D. Flech (US) bt G. Ivanovic (Yug) and P. McEnroe (US), 3-6, 7-6, 6-4.
P. Arrese (US) and K. Evernden (NZ) bt G. Black (Zim) and J. Middleton (US), 6-3, 7-5.
P. HAARFELS and M. KOEVRMAN (Neth) bt G. Layendecker and R. A. Rensberg (US), 7-6, 6-3.
J. Brown and S. Garmann (US) bt D. Adams (Aus) and G. Dzidze (USSR), 7-6, 6-4.
K. Flech and R. Seguso (US) bt



At full stretch: Capriati on the way to a three-set victory over Schultz yesterday

Women's singles

Winners: £218,000
Runners-up: £109,000
Holder: M. Navratilova (US)

First round

S. Graf (Ger) bt A. Frazier (US), 6-2, 6-1.
Z. GARRISON (US) bt A. Huber (Ger), 4-6, 6-3, 6-0.
A. Sanchez-Vicario (Sp) bt A. Minter (Aus), 7-5, 6-3, 6-1.
M. J. Fernandez (US) bt H. Wiesner (Austria), 6-0, 7-5.
J. Capriati (US) bt B. Schultz (Neth), 6-4, 6-1.
M. Navratilova (US) bt C. Lindqvist (Swe), 6-1, 6-3.
L. Gildemeister (Peru) bt K. Maleeva (Bul), 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.
G. Sabatini (Arg) bt N. Tauziat (Fr), 7-6, 6-3.

Second round

S. Graf (Ger) bt A. Frazier (US), 6-2, 6-1.
Z. GARRISON (US) bt A. Huber (Ger), 4-6, 6-3, 6-0.
A. Sanchez-Vicario (Sp) bt A. Minter (Aus), 7-5, 6-3, 6-1.
M. J. Fernandez (US) bt H. Wiesner (Austria), 6-0, 7-5.
J. Capriati (US) bt B. Schultz (Neth), 6-4, 6-1.
M. Navratilova (US) bt C. Lindqvist (Swe), 6-1, 6-3.
L. Gildemeister (Peru) bt K. Maleeva (Bul), 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.
G. Sabatini (Arg) bt N. Tauziat (Fr), 7-6, 6-3.

Women's doubles

Winners: £35,000 per pair
Runners-up: £17,500 per pair
Holders: J. Novotna (Cz) and H. Sukova (Cz)

First round

G. Fernandez (P. Rico) and J. Novotna (Cz) bt P. Langrova and

Second round

S. Graf (Ger) bt A. Frazier (US), 6-2, 6-1.
Z. GARRISON (US) bt A. Huber (Ger), 4-6, 6-3, 6-0.
A. Sanchez-Vicario (Sp) bt A. Minter (Aus), 7-5, 6-3, 6-1.
M. J. Fernandez (US) bt H. Wiesner (Austria), 6-0, 7-5.
J. Capriati (US) bt B. Schultz (Neth), 6-4, 6-1.
M. Navratilova (US) bt C. Lindqvist (Swe), 6-1, 6-3.
L. Gildemeister (Peru) bt K. Maleeva (Bul), 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.
G. Sabatini (Arg) bt N. Tauziat (Fr), 7-6, 6-3.

Third round

S. Graf (Ger) bt A. Frazier (US), 6-2, 6-1.
Z. GARRISON (US) bt A. Huber (Ger), 4-6, 6-3, 6-0.
A. Sanchez-Vicario (Sp) bt A. Minter (Aus), 7-5, 6-3, 6-1.
M. J. Fernandez (US) bt H. Wiesner (Austria), 6-0, 7-5.
J. Capriati (US) bt B. Schultz (Neth), 6-4, 6-1.
M. Navratilova (US) bt C. Lindqvist (Swe), 6-1, 6-3.
L. Gildemeister (Peru) bt K. Maleeva (Bul), 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.
G. Sabatini (Arg) bt N. Tauziat (Fr), 7-6, 6-3.

Fourth round

S. Graf (Ger) bt A. Frazier (US), 6-2, 6-1.
Z. GARRISON (US) bt A. Huber (Ger), 4-6, 6-3, 6-0.
A. Sanchez-Vicario (Sp) bt A. Minter (Aus), 7-5, 6-3, 6-1.
M. J. Fernandez (US) bt H. Wiesner (Austria), 6-0, 7-5.
J. Capriati (US) bt B. Schultz (Neth), 6-4, 6-1.
M. Navratilova (US) bt C. Lindqvist (Swe), 6-1, 6-3.
L. Gildemeister (Peru) bt K. Maleeva (Bul), 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.
G. Sabatini (Arg) bt N. Tauziat (Fr), 7-6, 6-3.

Mixed doubles

Winners: £41,720 per pair
Runners-up: £20,860 per pair

First round

J. Bates and J. Durr (GB) bt N. Broad (GB) and E. Platt (Ger), 6-3, 6-2.
H. Lacombe (Fr) and S. Graf (Ger) bt C. Beckman and T. Harper (US), 6-1, 6-2.
G. Sabatini (Arg) and J. Hetherington (Can) bt E. Armand and H. Ludloff (GB), 6-4, 6-7, 9-7.
J. Carter and A. May (US) bt S. Davis (GB) and R. White (US), 6-3, 6-4.
B. Dye and M. Jagger (Aus) bt J. GRABBS and E. BURGIN (US), 6-3, 6-2.
TWOODRIDGE and N. PROVIS (Aus) bt T. Nelson and S. Magers (US), 6-2, 6-2.
R. Smith (Bul) and C. Suire (Fr) bt N. Fildes and S. Gomer (GB), 7-6, 7-5.
U. Colombini and L. Golaras (It) bt R. Seguso (US) and C. Bassett-Seguso (Can), 6-2, 4-6, 9-7.
C. Van Hensberg and E. Reinach (SA) bt J. Brown and S. Stafford (US), 6-2, 2-6, 6-3.
G. Garret (US) and C. Bekim (Neth) bt T. Swannerton (Swe) and T. Whittinger (US), 6-4, 6-2.<

- ATHLETICS 32
- RACING 33
- CRICKET 34

Fresh-faced Wheaton inflicts further damage on a man for whom time is running out to achieve his remaining ambition

Lendl's Wimbledon torment continues

By DAVID MILLER

EVEN the tea-girls were sorry. "He'll never do it now," they murmured, amid the rattle of saucers. For Ivan Lendl, whose popularity swells with the passing years, his fourteenth appearance in the Wimbledon championships ended, prematurely for him, in the third round: defeated 6-3, 3-6, 7-6, 6-3 by David Wheaton, a fresh-faced 22-year-old from Lake Minnetonka, Minneapolis.

If a randomly admitted freelance crowd had tried, on Sunday, to turn the centre court into a South American football stadium, things returned to normal yesterday. Tennis, in my opinion, benefits from the theatrical hush of the opera house, and now they had drama enough.

Behind that almost gaunt, hollow-cheeked central European face of Lendl's lies a wide-ranging intelligence that is uncommon in his chosen field. Yet Wimbledon continues to torment him. Next time he will be 32; fractionally less tangible for him each time, a scientist for whom the perfect formula, achieved eight times in other grand slams, slips by. He had no cause to complain yesterday. Nor did he Lendl is the most honest of sportsmen.

There was no point in being angry, he replied to a questioner. "I was beaten fair and square." It had been, he said, a miserable European season for him, after a hand operation early in May to cure tissue damage in his palm near the thumb. He did not attempt to hide behind this; it had been no trouble, he said.

Yesterday there was no argument. Wheaton, a quar-



ter-finalist last year in the Australian and the US Opens whose prize-money earnings of \$500,000 are barely a fortieth of Lendl's, overpowered the No. 3 seed. Lendl's second service, regularly necessary, took severe punishment from Wheaton's two-fisted backhand, and Lendl repeatedly misjudged ground shots that in his prime he would have put away with barely a glance. This was not the Lendl we know, losing finalist of 1986 and 1987.

He draws sympathy because he is so patently trying at Wimbledon to master a game that does not come easily to him.

The instinctive hard-court game that became second nature as a child, under the guidance in Ostrava of his tennis-playing parents, has little scope at Wimbledon. Here he is, at 6ft 2in, trying to play serve-and-volley, concentrating those legs to reach the low volleys: a trumpeter trying to handle the trombone.

He receives "tons of mail" here in London, he said almost apologetically afterwards, "but you try not to get caught up, you have to do it yourself... if you keep coming close, maybe one day it will happen."

Not this time. Wheaton, an angular 6ft 4in yet with oddly delicate hands, set the pattern in only the second game, breaking Lendl's service with



Stand and deliver: Wheaton robs the No. 3 seed, Lendl, of his hopes of fulfilment on centre court yesterday with a well-earned victory in four sets

a flashing two-handed backhand and a lob. That was enough to take the first set. Wheaton's own service being particularly sharp to Lendl's backhand in the left court. If Lendl discovered that Wheaton's single-handed backhand volley was suspect, he could never build the dominance to exploit this.

There was a marvellously tense fourth game in the

second set, which went to six deuces. On his third game point, Lendl broke for 3-1 with a backhand return down the line, sufficient to give him set-11.

Yet, the match continued to edge away from him. Wheaton broke for 3-1 in the third set, and though Lendl broke back to be five-all, he surrendered the tie-break 8-6, his service faltering on critical points.

Wheaton broke him twice in the fourth set, surviving his own nerves in the eighth game when he served full toss into the spectators on one point and fell on another. It was a foreman Lendl who wiped the sweat from his brow at match point and Wheaton hit a stinging cross-court forehand at the first attempt.

Results, page 35

An inferior ball-game serves women well

THE great thing about tennis is that its moments of highest tension can inspire great players to raise their games to Himalayan peaks of brilliance. The worst thing is that its moments of routine excitement can inspire ordinary players to sink into a trough of technical incompetence and psychological helplessness.

That was very much the pattern with the women's singles at Wimbledon yesterday. A number of seeds got themselves into mild trouble and invariably escaped by graciously permitting their opponents to lower their games to a suitably accommodating level.

Jennifer Capriati, aged 15 and ninth seed, seemed destined for an upset when she came up against the eccentric Brenda Schultz, a Dutch lady whose serve, I am told, has been timed at 105mph. She is 6ft 2in and makes a sound like an uninhibited sneeze when she whacks the ball. And when she whacks it, it certainly stays whacked. She bundled her way to the first set 6-3, and made the chunky Capriati look like a waif.

But Schultz has clearly modelled her tennis on Devon Malcolm's cricket. She serves as he bowls: one in six is devastating, the other five are wild. And, alas, she

plays the rest of her game as Devon bats, interspersing errors of immense comic value with occasional startling but delightfully clean hits.

Capriati had her resolve tested rather than her tennis. She held on, returned a few serves, and allowed her opponent to scent the fact that she might cause an upset and duly panic. Once panic had set in, it was all over. Capriati played her most ordinary Floridian percentage tennis and generously permitted Schultz to self-destruct.

That is so often the way of the women's game. In the men's game, the dominance of service allows even a beaten player to win points and games and to retain some measure of self-esteem in defeat. In so much of women's tennis, victory is devastatingly total. In defeat, so often you see an opponent stripped naked of self-respect. Capriati took the last two sets 6-1, 6-1.

She now plays Martina Navratilova, who broke Chris Evert's record of 111 singles matches played at Wimbledon with her straight-sets win over Catarina Lindqvist. Navratilova played badly but, true to the day's pattern, Lindqvist took advantage by

playing a good deal worse.

One of the great treats we have been promised this Wimbledon is that of Gabriela Sabatini's new aggressive, athletic style: Sabatini Unbound. She has made her fortune from her boring percentage tennis. Now she is an uninhibited, joyful serve-and-volleyer and No. 2 seed.

So she went 5-2 down to Nathalie Tauziat, the No. 11 seed. The players took it in turns to play well, but Tauziat conceded dominance in the tie-break in the first set, and scattered a kind and thoughtful number of unforced errors throughout the second to keep Sabatini happy.

There is a craven quality about the women's game sometimes. Perhaps servodominance only disguises a similar cravenness in the men's game. But the women seem more slaves to the computer rankings even than men.

The women's game is getting more competitive with every passing season, but the competitiveness is still concentrated at the top. A real upset is still far less likely among the women. Only now, as we get through the preliminaries and towards the last eight, does a competition that merely smouldered at the edges yesterday begin to flicker and flame.

Need to build on goodwill

THE All England Club wants to benefit from the public popularity of playing on the middle Sunday of Wimbledon, when, two days ago, youngsters and tennis supporters recaptured the soul of the tournament from the grip of corporate hospitality and ticket touts (John Goodbody writes).

Chris Gorrage, the club's chief executive, said yesterday: "What the committee must try to do is to find out

how to build on the goodwill that was generated on Sunday. We would like to be able to repeat what we did by serving the real tennis enthusiasts."

The atmosphere, which he described as like the last night of the proms, was created by the necessity of playing on the Sunday because of the backlog of fixtures. It allowed 23,000 tickets to be on sale to the general public on the day. As a result, thousands of youngsters visited the tournament.

Gorrage stressed that playing on the middle Sunday was not a precedent and that there were enormous difficulties in putting all the tickets on sale every day to the general public, partly because of the problems of getting the spectators quickly through the turnstiles. The committee is opposed to playing on the middle Sunday because it feels that the officials and staff should not work 14 days in a row and need a day's rest.

Trump's an ace for Seles

By ANDREW LONGMORE
TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

THE Andre Agassi bandwagon keeps rolling. Yesterday it was back on court one and, apart from a flirtation with some sunglasses on a predominantly overcast day and the collapse of a ballgirl, his victory over Richard Krajicek was, like the Dutchman's native land, mostly flat, but with just enough downhill to make it interesting.

It has been said before, but it is worth repeating. This is Agassi's first tournament on grass for four years and yet here he is alongside Becker and Edberg in a last 16, which, for the first time in ten years, does not include Ivan Lendl. You could have got long odds against the American, in his second Wimbledon, outlasting Lendl, twice a finalist and

NEW YORK (AP) — Monica Seles and her parents have been staying at a Palm Beach, Florida, estate owned by Donald Trump, according to a published report.

The New York Post reported yesterday that Seles, the world No. 1 who withdrew from Wimbledon with an unknown injury, was spotted on the grounds of Mar-A-Lago — Trump's 18-acre ocean-front estate — at the weekend.

The Post said Seles, aged 17, apparently spent in a week ago at Trump's invitation to escape reporters. Seles met Trump at last year's US Open in New York.

five times a semi-finalist. But, overall, this has been a good tournament for the novice so far and Agassi's odyssey is far from over.

Only Jacco Eltingh, another Dutchman and one of the few people with less experience of Wimbledon than Agassi, now bears the way to a potential quarter-final with David Wheaton. Eltingh, though, has been crumpling hard so far. He has played 14 sets and ten hours and 49 minutes in reaching the fourth round and survived two match points in the third round against Patrick McEnroe. He has the permanent smile of a man who knows his luck is in and is determined to enjoy it while he can.

Agassi is learning fast, too. He quickly perceived that breaking Krajicek's mammoth service was not going to be easy, concentrated on holding his own instead and relied on his greater experience to win the tie-breaks. The play worked like a charm in the first and third sets and one break, the only one of the match as it turned out, was

enough to give the No. 5 seed a 7-6, 6-3, 7-6 victory, a routine grass-court scoreline.

Krajicek was unlucky in one sense. At 2-2 in the second set, he had three break points when a ballgirl collapsed and had to be carried from the court. Contrary to popular opinion, the girl had not swooned at the sight of her matinee idol nor been hit by Agassi's serve, but simply twisted an ankle, but the hold-up did Krajicek few favours and his one chance to break faded. If he finds a backhand and some steel on the volley to go with his 18 aces and his big forehand, he will be a player to be reckoned with. Until then, the Agassis of this world will pick him off at will. Agassi's explanation of his dark glasses was intriguing, too. "I've had problems with dark times and twilight for most of my career. Today was really overcast and I had trouble picking up the serves and connecting cleanly with the ball, so I have been trying these glasses. But I took them off when it got brighter," he said.

On court 14, the all-French battle between Henri Leconte and Guy Forget was just boiling up nicely when Leconte injured his back. As neither man is renowned for holding back, the match was always going to be a matter of instinct rather than strategy. Leconte's serve and passing shots were working rather better than his Davis Cup colleagues for the first two sets, but the tide was just beginning to turn before Leconte tweaked a muscle in his back. He continued for another set and a half, winning only two more games before calling it a day at 3-6, 4-6, 6-1, 4-1.

Forget, whose year began brightly and has fallen off steadily ever since, should capitalise on his reprieve. He now plays Tim Mayotte, who has been one of the most unlikely success stories of the tournament, but cannot have much more mileage left in him. At the age of 30, Mayotte has doubled his tally of victories this year in reaching the fourth round for the ninth time.

Mayotte's four-set win over Patrick Kuhn was interrupted for ten minutes while a broken net was changed, but otherwise his win was straightforward enough, a matter of "hit and miss tennis", he said.

The Russian, Andrei Olhovskiy, gave a good account of himself too against Boris Becker. At least for a man who lost in qualifying ten days ago and was only allowed into the main draw as a lucky loser. Becker duly took the first two sets as Olhovskiy understandably took time to come to terms with an altogether different level of tennis.

Rostagno scores double

DERRICK Rostagno has joined a small group of players who have knocked ex-champions John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors out of the Wimbledon championships.

Rostagno, aged 25, beat Connors in straight sets in Sunday's third round, and last year he upset McEnroe in the first round. Bjorn Borg, who won the title five times in a row from 1976-1980, and Kevin Curren, a losing finalist

Court cases to be heard together

By PETER BALL

THE Football League and the Football Association are to settle their differences in court sooner rather than later. The cases between the bodies over the FA's breakaway premier league will be heard by the Queen's Bench on July 22.

The decision to hear both cases at the same time will particularly please the League, which was anxious that the FA should not gain a head start. "An expedited trial will help to establish the ground rules," Andy Williamson, the League's assistant secretary, said yesterday.

The proximity of the date leaves little time for reconciliation, however, even allowing for the increasing pressure for agreement brought by the threat by the clubs to go it alone. Curiously, the pending legal action has persuaded Robert Atkins, the minister

Deserving Morris joins squad

By ALAN LEE

ENGLAND were yesterday obliged to reinforce their party for the third cricket Test match, which starts on Thursday, following confirmation that Michael Atherton is struggling to overcome an abdominal strain.

After discussions between Micky Stewart and Graham Gooch at Lord's, the deserving but uncapped Hugh Morris, Glamorgan's left-handed opening batsman, became the fourteenth member of the party to go to Trent Bridge.

No sooner had the good news come through from Southampton that Robin Smith's finger injury was much improved than Atherton reported from Liverpool that he was still being troubled by a niggle above the groin.

After receiving treatment from Laurie Brown, the Lancashire and England physiotherapist, Atherton telephoned Stewart, the team manager. "It is likely I will be

fit," he explained, "but we have informed Lord's of the situation."

Atherton has had a difficult start to the season, suffering a back condition, which prevents him from bowling, and a run of unhappily low scores. In the first two Tests, he has mustered only 13 runs in three innings, prompting speculation that he might be moved down to No. 3 in order to accommodate the prolific Morris.

He first felt discomfort from this new injury in the NatWest Trophy match at Bourne-mouth last week, but did not consider it sufficiently serious to alert the selectors until yesterday.

Smith's recovery is a relief to England after his heroic century at Lord's. The bruising on his right index finger, caused by a high full toss from Curtly Ambrose, had abated enough for him to enter the nets yesterday.



Morris: reinforcement

conducted while holding the bat with only the top hand, but this did not prevent him hitting the ball so hard that one straight drive struck a watching schoolboy on the head. He was immediately attended by St John Ambulance staff and was carried away on a stretcher, sore but conscious.

Smith finished his net in

orthodox, two-handed style and pronounced himself pleased at the absence of pain. "I might have batted today in an emergency," he said, "but I am very glad it has not arisen."

Groundstaff at the Oval are facing a struggle to get the pitch ready for the fifth Test, which starts on August 8. The strip has been badly cut up at the Vauxhall End after the recent heavy rain.

Only 2,000 applications for ticket refunds were received in the first week from the Lord's Test match crowd, who saw no cricket when rain washed out play on Sunday, June 23 (Richard Streeton writes).

About 20,000 paying spectators had the option to claim their money back, which, if everyone availed themselves of the opportunity, could cost the English game nearly £400,000.

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